

# THE Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

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## ECCLIASTICAL AFFAIRS.

### WORKINGS OF WILLINGHOOD.

#### NO. V.

#### SPIRITUAL PLATONISM.

QUACKERY, say we—nothing less than pure, downright, out-and-out quackery! We care not for the fashion of the thing—what wretched absurdity has not, in its time and turn, received the prostrate homage of the fashionable world? Spiritual Platonism! Out upon it, as unnatural. A general admiration of truth in the abstract, co-existent with an avowed absence of attachment to any particular truth—affection tendered to an idea, and withheld from every visible embodiment of it—so profound a devotion to an impalpable essence as to leave no room whatever for love to any single mode of its manifestation—let those who care to do so, profess it!—we look upon them as near akin, both in folly and in self-delusion, to the Platonists of the genuine flesh-and-blood life. Cold, selfish, vain—sinking into less than men, by aspiring to be more—whose understandings, like a brutal husband, have beaten their hearts into perfect insensibility, and then glory in their freedom from vulgar restraints—who, nevertheless, under cover of their pretensions to a most catholic liberality, give free indulgence to their passion for some base-born and mis-shapen dogma—showing their vaunted loyalty to truth in general, by sneering down all honours paid to every known form of truth;—oh, if ever it be lawful to cherish contempt for "man, proud man," surely it must be when he exhibits himself in this strutting ridiculousness. Are we not born to be fond of the children of our own reason—the conclusions, borne to us, not without pain and sorrow, by our own faculties? Must we be churls at home, that we may be courteous abroad? And must the warm passions with which God has endowed us entwine themselves about nothing intellectual or spiritual?

And yet we fear that this school of Platonists is very much on the increase. An assumed impartiality in respect of all the phases of religious faith—indifference to all alike, unless, indeed, attachment becomes more positive in proportion as the creed verges towards a negation—a studied neutrality which is condescendingly tolerant of all opinions, and intolerant only of earnest interest in any—this is the philosophy *par excellence* of modern times. Freedom of inquiry is confounded with an indefinite postponement of its results. Keep the affections evermore on the wing, or never suffer them to rise above the height of material objects, lest the conclusions on which they may alight should turn out to be erroneous. Give your heart to anything but a religious faith—to science, to politics, to business, to pleasure, to ambition—but presume not to love any special aspect of divine revelation! You may be an enthusiast in all other spheres—you may be wedded, and welcome, to any merely human theory of mind or morals—you may be passionate as a philosopher, a poet, or a statist—but as a believer in the supernatural, and the purely spiritual, you must have no preferences, cherish no emotions. Here, in the sublimest theatre of thought to which mind can resort for contemplation, where all is vast, and, to our apprehension, illimitable, and amid objects whose glory none can adequately appreciate—here, where spirit should find a congenial home, and confidence, love, and joy, should rear their altar of praise—here, you must forget that you have a heart! and must glide through these scenes as cold and passionless as the ghosts who "revisit the glimpses of the moon." Preposterous! If such be, in truth, the highest form of manhood, may we be preserved from ever reaching such a height!

Willinghood implies choice—choice naturally displays itself in love. It is better for the world, after all—more conducive to the ultimate progress of truth—that men's hearts should be wedded to their convictions, even when erroneous, than that their convictions should be forbidden to pass out of their understandings. Bigotry is hateful—but it is not so insidiously harmful as bloodless indifference. Bigotry, however, is a disposition to encroach upon the rights of others—it is not necessarily connected with a fond attachment to our own. If all were passionless in regard to the opinions they hold, or the forms of faith they receive, there would be no collision of mind in such matters—no careful comparison of ideas—no rigid examination of proofs—and, consequently, no advancement. Mankind reap more benefit, in the long run, from zealous heresy than from stagnant orthodoxy. It does something towards keeping up intellectual and moral circulation. The very tingling it excites helps to dispel apoplectic drowsiness. Nay! it is thus, oftentimes, that Providence secures a resuscitation of what had long been a languishing interest in important truth. Forth comes, at some unexpected moment, a lusty error, vital because the hearts of men are in it, and in the exuberance of youthful spirits it draws its weapon upon all consecrated forms of opinion and faith. There is bustle forthwith. Surprise, anger, dismay—the emotions primarily excited—are succeeded by resolute decision, and earnest endeavour. The creed which was lazily held, as a respectable form only, has to be defended as a vital reality. It may be shorn of excrescences,—it may lose something of its symmetrical proportions,—but whereas it was once nothing better than a dormitory for slothful profession, it will perforce be converted into a munition for hearty effort.

We beg, therefore, with befitting respect, but with all the earnestness of which we are capable, to warn our readers against the silly cant of the day. Let them never be afraid of giving free leave to their hearts to follow their understandings. Where should the affections rest but under the same roof with the judgment? Of what conceivable use are our opinions, unless quickened by our emotions? Caution should precede and accompany inquiry—it is out of place when it interposes between the decisions of our reason and the natural feelings of the heart. None need be ashamed of exhibiting that attachment to truth which the truth itself has succeeded in inspiring. Christianity appeals to us as *men*—as men who have passions as well as intellect. Modern philosophy, in demanding the forcible suppression of our preferences in respect of religious truth, equally wars against nature and common-sense as did the ecclesiastics who exalted celibacy to a virtue. The short-sightedness of man should teach him carefulness and liberality in conducting his inquiries, and in pronouncing his judgment—but the deep importance of spiritual truth should also ensure the heartiest attachment to whatever he believes to be divine.

We should, perhaps, hardly have ventured upon a discussion of this nature, but for the mistaken belief of some that willinghood, fairly carried out, will land us in latitudinarian indifference. The very term, however, ought to protect us against so egregious an error. If it implies anything, it implies, unquestionably, our cheerful and active acquiescence in the faith we profess—the ready surrender of our whole being to what is deemed to bear the authority of God. There is no enthusiasm so pitiful or pitiable as enthusiasm against enthusiasm—no liberality so spurious as that which repudiates all seriousness of faith. The greatest persecutors of the age, give them but predominance, would be those who care for no one theory of religion more than another; they show the bias of their minds by invariably sneering at honest attachment to any. It matters nothing whether the views they themselves entertain be correct or false, useful or mischievous; but, in condemning all alliance between men's judgments in religious affairs and their affections, they prove that they are as ignorant of their own nature as they are of the nature of true Christian willinghood.

#### ARBITRARY EXPULSION FROM FRANCE ON ACCOUNT OF RELIGION.

A most flagrant violation of the French Charter has very recently occurred in the department of the Var. Two years since, a petition was addressed to the Chamber of Deputies by a number of the inhabitants of Cannes, praying that they might be allowed the benefit of religious freedom, according to article five of the Charter, and be permitted to celebrate evangelical worship without molestation. Though the petitioners received no reply, it appears that orders were given to offer no immediate obstruction to their worship, and they continued to meet peaceably every Sunday. In the absence of a minister of the gospel, worship was conducted by a schoolmaster who settled at Cannes three years ago. Some weeks before the recent elec-

tions, and without any circumstance whatever having occurred as ground of complaint, a decree was received at Cannes, signed by the prefect of the department, and counter-signed by the Minister of the Interior, ordering the expulsion of the schoolmaster from France. The only shadow of justification for this act seems to have been that the individual in question was by birth a Swiss, and not a Frenchman; accordingly, the prefect ordered him to be conducted at once to the frontiers of Piedmont. Great was the sorrow of the inhabitants of Cannes, by whom this excellent man was much respected. After much solicitation, the sub-prefect allowed him three days to quit the kingdom. After his departure, sixty-nine of the most respectable inhabitants of the town addressed a memorial to the Minister of the Interior, showing the wrong that had been inflicted on an unoffending individual, requesting inquiry, and expressing a hope that the decree would be revoked; but hitherto no reply has been obtained, and the meetings for worship are suspended. M. C——, the victim of this arbitrary conduct, although by birth a Swiss, is of French ancestry, being descended from French refugees, who fled to Switzerland to escape the dragoonades. One of this family suffered martyrdom at Rouen for having circulated religious tracts! M. C—— has lived for twelve years in France, has obtained most honourable testimonials, has married a French woman, and is now the father of a family. The *Archives du Christianisme* declares that this is the most outrageous violation of religious liberty that the Government has hitherto undertaken the responsibility of in order to propitiate the Romish clergy. The meetings offended the Bishop; therefore, they were suppressed, and M. C—— banished one month before the elections! Sixty-nine of the principal inhabitants request an inquiry, and the Minister remains silent! "This is a foretaste," says the *Archives*, "of the régime with which we are threatened."

#### RELIGIOUS LIBERALITY OF THOMAS CLARKSON.

The following sentiments of the late lamented Clarkson may not be inappropriately revived at this time; they are contained in his "Portraiture of Quakerism," and tend to show the liberality of his mind upon religious matters:—

"If men do but fear God and work righteousness, whatever their Christian denomination may be, it is sufficient. Every system of religion, which is founded on the principles of Christianity, must be capable, if heartily embraced, of producing temporal and eternal happiness to man. At least man, with his limited understanding, cannot pronounce with any absolute certainty that his own system is so far preferable to that of his neighbour, that it is positively the best: or that there will be any material difference in the future happiness of those who follow the one or the other: or that the pure professors of each shall not have their peculiar rewards. The truth is, each system has its own peculiar merits. Each embraces great and sublime objects. And if good men have existed, as none can reasonably deny, before Christianity was known, it would be a libel on Christianity to suppose either that good men had not existed since, or that good Christians would not be ultimately happy, though following systems differing from those of another. Indeed, every Christian community has a great deal to say in defence of its own tenets. Almost all Christian churches have produced great characters: and there are none, I should hope, that had not been the authors of religious good. The Church of England, in attempting to purify herself at the Reformation, effected a great work. Since that time she has produced, at different periods, and continues to produce, both great and good men. By means of her universities, she has given forth, and keeps up and disseminates, a considerable portion of knowledge; and though this, in the opinion of the Quakers, is not necessary for those who are to become ministers of the Gospel, it cannot be denied that it is a source of temporary happiness to man; that it enlarges the scope of his rational and moral understanding; and that it leads to great and sublime discoveries, which become eminently beneficial to mankind. Since that time she has also been an instrument of spreading over this kingdom a great portion of religious light, which has had its influence in the production of moral character. But though I bestow this encomium upon the Established Church, I should be chargeable with partiality and injustice, if I were not to allow that among the Dissenters, of various descriptions, learned, pious, and great men had been regularly and successively produced. And it must be confessed, and reflected upon with pleasure, that these, in proportion to their numbers, have been no less instrumental in the dissemination of religious knowledge, and in the production of religious conduct. I might go to large and populous towns and villages in the kingdom, and fully prove my assertion in the reformed manners of the poor, many of whom, before these pious visitations, had been remarkable for the profaneness of their lives.

"Let us, then, not talk but with great deference and humility, with great tenderness and charity, with great thankfulness to the Author of every good gift, when we speak of the different systems which actuate the Christian world. Why should we consider our neighbour as an alien, and load him with reproaches, because he happens to differ from us about an article of faith? As long as there are men, so long there will be different measures of talent and understanding; and so long will they view things in a different light, and come to different conclusions concerning them. The eye of one man can see further than that of another; so can the human mind on the subject of



speculative truths. This consideration should teach us humility and forbearance in judging of the religion of others. For who is he that can say that he sees the furthest, or that his own system is the best? If such men as Milton, Whiston, Boyle, Locke, and Newton, all agreeing in the profession of Christianity, did not all think precisely alike concerning it, who art thou, with thy inferior capacity, who settest up the standard of thy own judgment as infallible? If thou sendest thy neighbour to perdition in the other world, because he does not agree in his creed with thee, know that he judges according to the best of his ability, and no more will be required of him. Know, also, that thou thyself judgest like a worm of the earth—that thou dishonourest the Almighty by thy reptile notions of him—and that, in making him accord with thee in condemning one of his creatures for what thou conceivest to be the misunderstanding of a speculative proposition, thou treatest him like a man as thou thyself art, with corporeal organs, with irritable passions, and with a limited intelligence. But if, besides this, thou condemnest thy neighbour in this world also, and feeblest the spirit of persecution towards him, know that, whatever thy pretensions may be to religion, thou art not a Christian. Thou art not possessed of that charity or love, without which thou art but as sounding brass and a tinkling cymbal."

**CHURCH-RATES AT HENDON.**—A vestry meeting was held at the parish church of Hendon, on Thursday last, to consider what steps should be taken by the churchwardens to recover the arrears of a church-rate made 21st May, 1845, at sixpence in the pound, amounting to £555. Mr. Simpson, the vicar's warden, stated that several of the inhabitants had refused to pay the rate, that summonses had been taken out against some of the ratepayers—at the same time admitting that, although the rate had been made seventeen months, it had not even been demanded of others. He further stated that Mr. Hall, of Orange-hill, had been summoned, who had appeared before the magistrates at Edgware, and disputed the validity of the rate on the grounds of its being retrospective and excessive. In consequence of which the churchwardens had convened this meeting, with the view to obtain the sanction of the vestry to their taking proceedings in the Ecclesiastical Court against Mr. Hall, for his temerity in refusing to pay the rate. After some desultory conversation, it was proposed that counsel's opinion should be taken, and submitted to an adjourned meeting. An amendment was moved that the consideration of the question should be postponed for six months. On a show of hands, there were 15 for the amendment and 8 for the original motion. The vicar (Mr. Theodore Williams, who presided), through his warden, demanded a poll, and the votes were taken by the chairman, who declared the votes to be equal, and that he should give the casting vote in favour of legal proceedings being taken. Several persons were not allowed to vote, because they had not paid the poor's rate, but the chairman, who was in the same situation, not having paid his rate, did not hesitate to place his six votes at the head of the poll, and in addition to which, as before stated, gave the casting vote.

**THE BISHOP OF ANTIGUA** has been censuring one of his clergy for using surplus communion wine without re-consecration. He reminds him of the rubrics, which gives the priests directions as to the disposition of consecrated remnants. Whatever remains is not to be reserved for future occasions, but is to be "reverently drunk" by "the priest and such other communicants as he shall call unto him." The bishop, however, prudently admonishes the erring clergyman to guard against too large a surplus.

**CHURCH-RATE CONTEST AT MONKWEARMOUTH.**—The Monkwearmouth church, it appears, is in need of repair, and those who frequent it being either unwilling or unable to pay the expense, recourse was had to the law to compel others uninterested to bear their share of the burden. The Dissenters, of course, are always refractory; and they objected to such a proceeding. A poll was the consequence. It commenced on Monday and closed on Wednesday, when the majority of votes for the rate was forty. We say of votes, for there was a majority of seventy-three individuals against the rate. But, in clerical as well as in political matters, money, and not men, is power. The rate, adds a correspondent, has been carried by what are called "the respectables." Sixteen votes were polled by R. S. Pemberton, Esq., and partners, for the colliery; seventeen by Messrs. W. Bowes and Sons, for Mill-lane lime kilns; twenty-one for Messrs. Burdis and partners, sand and lime kilns; and six by Mr. W. Wilson, secretary to the dock company. The Dissenters have demanded a scrutiny of the poll-book.—*Newcastle Guardian*. Our own correspondent sends us the following additional particulars relative to this contest:—"Enclosed and annexed I beg to hand you copy of poll, &c., in the Church-rate contest here. You will perceive we have lost by a majority of votes—say forty, but have the people on our side to the majority of seventy-three living voters; this expression is used because several executors claimed to vote for the rate. I beg also to state that out of six magistrates residing or having votes in the parish, three Whigs and three Tories, they all, to a man, polled in favour of the rate, and used all their influence in favour of the same; whilst, on the other side, we have had to fight the battle with old men and old women, who have stated that they have been robbed out of the rate last year, and cannot tell where they are to get the money to pay the rate this; whilst one poor man, a farmer, living about four miles and a half from the parish church, declared that for the last nine years he had paid £27 Church-rates, and never heard the sound of the parson's voice yet. But the battle is not over; the poll has to be declared on Friday next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, subject to a scrutiny as demanded; and if, after the scrutiny, there should still be a majority, there are still some items in the rate which will make it an illegal rate. The poll was lost by some Methodists polling for the rate; at half-past two o'clock we were ten majority."

**THE EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE.**—The *Norfolk News*, in commenting upon a letter from Mr. Bignold, of Norwich, in reference of the Evangelical Alliance, says:—"The Alliance is not that it is proposed, but that it is pretended that: but that it omitted to

perform an essential duty at the right time. The Birmingham Conference thought it right to brand slaveholding; Mr. Bignold says, that the English branch of the Alliance will certainly brand it too in due season. Why then, we ask, was not that done in the presence of the American delegates which was done before they came, and is to be done now after they have left us? This is the point, the only point, and upon this point we are compelled to say, that the letters of Dr. Vaughan, of Mr. Bignold, and of all the other excellent advocates of the Alliance, appear to us equally unsatisfactory."

**CLERICAL INTOLERANCE AT BARNET.**—A correspondent sends us the following particulars of a gross interference with liberty of conscience at Barnet:—"A few years ago, it occurred to the minds of some pious, benevolent individuals, that an Infant-school would produce an amelioration of the condition of the poor as regarded education. It was built accordingly; trustees were appointed, and in the trust deeds it is stipulated that there is to be a balance of power in the hands of Churchmen, Independents, and Wesleyans. A Committee was formed, a teacher appointed, and the school began operations. About two years ago a new church was built and endowed. An Evangelical minister was appointed and ordained; and, thus being made the successor of the Apostles, began to throw in a few jarring discordant notes, struck from his apostolic lyre, into the harmony that had hitherto prevailed at the Infant-school. The teacher, who is now at the Infant-school, was engaged by the Committee, with the understanding that her Sabbaths were to be employed in that manner which she pleased. She, being a Baptist, and there being no Baptist chapel in the town, has hitherto gone a distance of two miles to the nearest place where she could worship God according to the dictates of her conscience. But this son of our Holy Mother thinks it advisable to compel her either to attend some place of worship in the town, and to use a set formula of prayer in the school, or relinquish her situation. She has most nobly come to the resolve, that sooner than be compelled to worship God in a manner which she believes unacceptable to Him, she will leave her situation as teacher. Up to this present moment, not a voice has been raised against the arrogant assumptions of this scion of the Mother State Church." [We wonder whether the aforesaid clergyman is a member of the Evangelical Alliance.]

**AMERICAN EPISCOPAL CONVENTION.**—By reference to a report of this body, in another column, it will be perceived that Bishop Onderdonk and his friends have achieved a most signal victory over the opposition. By a tremendous majority the Convention passed a resolution, directing the trustees of the episcopal fund to pay to the bishop the sum of 2,500 dollars annually, from the 1st of October next, for two years, the bishop giving security to return the same if some competent tribunal should decide that he was not entitled to be paid any salary during his suspension. Thus this long question is at last set at rest, and it is well that it is, for we expect to see at the next Convention the Episcopal Church distracted, as were the Baptist and Methodist denominations, on the subject of abolition.—*New York Herald*.

**TRIUMPH OF CHRISTIAN PRINCIPLE.**—We know a sergeant in a regiment of the line—a member of a Baptist church—who is so fully convinced of the sinfulness of continuing in the army, that he has applied for a blank discharge, and intends to forego the privilege of a pension, rather than violate his conscience. He has a large family, quite unprovided for; he has never learned a trade; and has nothing in view, by which he may obtain a livelihood. This is a triumph of Christian principle, which cannot fail to afford encouragement to the friends of peace.—*Christian Penny Record*.

**SUNDAY TRAINS.**—An official intimation has now been made of the decision of the directors of the Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway, which we announced and commented on last week. The Sunday trains are to be discontinued "on and after the 15th November." At the last half-yearly meeting of the Company, on the 1st September last, the shareholders decided in favour of the trains by a majority of upwards of 4,000, and in six weeks we find this decision coolly set aside by the chosen representatives and servants of those who gave it.—*Scotsman*.—The intimation that the passenger-trains are to be discontinued has been received by the great body of the public, both in Edinburgh and Glasgow, alike with surprise and dissatisfaction. The facts are these:—Since the 21st of February, 1842, when the railway was opened, up to the present time, two trains left each end daily, that is, morning and evening, the present hours being 8 a.m. and 5 p.m., thus allowing every servant of the company to attend divine service if he felt inclined. They have never been required or used as trains intended for the purposes of pleasure or recreation. By this resolution all communication between the two sides of the island, having a population of 350,000 at the western terminus, and 200,000 at the eastern, is now entirely stopped one day in seven. Through the instrumentality of the railway many hundreds of Roman Catholics were enabled to reach their chapels in Glasgow every Sunday from a considerable distance in the country; and Christians of various other denominations have been benefited in like manner.

**EXPERIMENT WITH CAPTAIN WARNER'S LONG RANGE.**—Colonel Chalmers, R.A., attended by Captain Warner, has selected a range of marsh on the east side of the Essex coast, where no danger can arise from the experiments with the long range. The Lords of the Treasury have granted the sum of £1,500 to defray the expenses consequent upon these trials, which are to take place in the course of a few days, and both the gallant captain and the Government have, it is stated, unanimously selected Colonel William Dundas, C.B., Royal Artillery, Inspector of Artillery, to carry out and decide upon the merits of these experiments.

**THE LAKES IN CUMBERLAND.**—Immense floods have inundated the valleys and roads of Westmoreland and Cumberland. Bassenthwaite and Derwentwater have combined, and formed a lake twelve miles in extent.

On Monday week, a new British school was opened at Lee Common, under encouraging circumstances.

## FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

## THE INSURRECTION IN PORTUGAL.

By advices from Lisbon to the 24th of October, we learn that the insurrection at Oporto continued unsuppressed. The mouth of the Douro was, by royal decree, declared to be blockaded. The blockade was maintained by a corvette and some smaller vessels. The insurgents had only obtained possession of two of the Government steamers, but the Conde das Antas, with the troops under his command, still held out, and the Duke da Terceira, with the King's Aide-de-camp, Campanhaa, and the rest of his staff, was still retained in custody by the democrats, who had removed them for security from the Castle of Foz to the Relação prison in the town. The insurrection had spread to other towns. Evora had pronounced against the Government. Braga and Penafiel had likewise pronounced in favour of Don Miguel, and a Miguelite Junta of Government was formed in the latter place. The Junta of Oporto and Conde das Antas supplicated the Queen to turn out the present and restore the former administration. Viscount Sa da Bandeira is reported to have gone to join the insurgents. The King (Prince Albert's brother) was appointed Commander-in-Chief. This appears to us to be a most injudicious proceeding on the part both of the King-Consort and of the Government. It appears too that the eldest prince—a child of eight years—has been not inappropriately invested with a command under his father, while the second prince—"having manifested a taste for the sea"—has been appointed a midshipman. What a time for such tomfooleries!

The troops generally remained faithful to the Government, and had defeated guerillas in the vicinity of Lisbon. The enrolment of the volunteer battalions was completed in the metropolis, but it was thought probable that there must be a foreign intervention of England, France, and Spain, under the treaty of Quadruple Alliance. By this treaty the naval intervention is secured exclusively to England; and it appears, from intelligence received on Sunday, that Admiral Parker, with the whole of his squadron, had entered the Tagus. "Costa Cabral's course in this emergency," says the *Times* correspondent, "has not been characterised by much prudence. Anxious, doubtless, to show that he is 'the only man for a crisis,' he has announced his intention to re-enter Portugal immediately. But the Government has expedited orders to Elvas, and the other frontier towns, to prevent him from entering since his appearance here at the present moment would exasperate to madness the already too excited feelings of the country. The Queen is said to be quite prepared for a gallant (?) struggle, and even speaks at times of placing herself on horseback at the head of the army. Should the democrats eventually triumph, there is little doubt that they would force her to leave the country, and proclaim the young Prince of Portugal as "Don Pedro V.," with a council of regency.

## FRANCE.

The preparations for the fêtes in Paris and at Versailles, in honour of the marriage of the Duke de Montpensier, have been countermanded by order of his Majesty, because of the sufferings of a large portion of France from inundations, without a parallel for nearly sixty years. The embarrassment which those fêtes would have occasioned to the British ambassador, who would necessarily have been invited, and to the King, should his Excellency have declined attending them, is thus evaded.

The Duke and Duchess de Montpensier arrived at Bayonne on Monday week. Having received the customary addresses, they went to the theatre in the evening, and were heartily welcomed. The Duchess looked pale, but her eyes were bright as the diamonds that covered her dress.

Much attention has been excited by a violent paper in *La Presse*, formerly one of the hottest of the war-party journals: it has now been let loose (by the King it is thought) to rail at England. The *Presse* exults, on the part of France, in having acquired Spain as a friendly ally on the southern frontier; boasts that, without violating public law or diplomatic courtesy, an English intrigue has been discomfited; avers that England's odious policy, of maintaining her power by keeping the states of the Continent within a net of internal embarrassments and doubts as to the future, has been entirely exploded. The alliance which placed France at the tail of England and cost the Government so much unpopularity is also at an end: France returns to her natural alliance with the states of the Continent.

We wish to sum up, in a few words, our entire opinion on that subject. We are convinced that, sooner or later, a contest will take place between the continent and that power which uses it for her own purposes, under favour of its divisions. This contest will be particularly a maritime contest; and, now that the naval power of Spain is destroyed, we see only Russia that can lend us that efficacious support in Europe which the United States are reserving for us in America. It is our opinion, in a word, that, for the repose of Europe, it is necessary that the colossal power of England be reduced, and that this power shall not fall except under the triple alliance which her three national enemies will one day form—namely, France, Russia, and the United States.

The *Presse* announces that the Minister of Commerce had received the reports of the crops, which he had demanded from the prefects. These reports, it says, mention that the wheat crop was in amount one-fifth inferior to that of ordinary years; but that the excellent quality of the grain reduced the deficit to one-tenth. France consumes 60,000,000 hectolitres of wheat annually; she consequently only requires 6,000,000 hectolitres to supply the deficiency, or a month's consumption.

## DREADFUL INUNDATIONS IN FRANCE.

We subjoin a few particulars, in addition to those given in our last number, of the devastation caused by the disastrous floods in the South of France.

The accounts from Roanne (says the *National*) are terrific. Notwithstanding the unremitting exertions of the sappers and miners, to raise works against the encroachment of the Loire, it carried away, on the night





of the 18th instant, forty yards of the embankment, with a noise similar to that of a cannon fired amongst mountains, and the waters rushed against the devoted town. The Rue Royale and the Place d'Armes were completely flooded, and the waters rose in the latter place to the fifth story of the houses, being three feet higher than during a great flood which occurred fifty-six years since. The gas continued to burn until two o'clock in the morning; but at three o'clock, the water having reached the gas-works, the lights were extinguished, and the inhabitants were compelled to light torches. The number of houses destroyed at Roanne amount to 115; and of 400 boats laden with merchandise lying in the Loire, or in the canal, and made fast to the quays, 270 were sunk. Nothing has been saved out of an amount valued at 1,000,000*fr.* Municipal Councillor Merle and his son are amongst those who have perished. Not less than 2,000 persons are without food or raiment, and to this amount must be added sixty families belonging to the neighbouring communes.

At Nevers, during the memory of man, the waters of the Loire had never risen to so considerable a height, even on the occasion of the 13th November, 1790, the most disastrous inundation hitherto experienced. The waters of the Loire and the Nièvre formed an immense lake, under which had disappeared part of the faubourgs of Mousse, Nièvre, and Loire, and which extended to Plagny, after inundating the royal road. Here and there were seen floating timber, trees, cattle; and cries of distress were heard at every point.

The following details are given by a traveller in a diligence which was overtaken by the flood near Feurs:—

We were eleven in the carriage, ten men and a woman. We quitted Feurs at four o'clock in the afternoon. At that period the bridge was thronged with spectators watching the progress of the Loire. We were advised not to proceed; but an inspector who was in the coach said, "Whip on the horses, there is no danger." The unfortunate man lost his life by his presumption, and we must forgive him. We had scarcely proceeded a few dozen paces before the wheels were covered by the flood. Our position became most critical, as we could neither advance nor return. The postillion attempted to alight, but he found that if he persevered he would be drowned. With great difficulty we succeeded in casting a rope from the top of the coach over a large tree, by which means we prevented the coach from being capsized. We remained in this perilous condition until nightfall. A boat, manned with seven men, attempted to approach us, but failed; and the crew were obliged, for their own safety, to attach the boat to a tree. We remained in the utmost consternation: the horses could no longer maintain their position, and M. Brémont, of Lyons, one of our passengers, cut the traces of one of them, mounted him, and, taking a fellow-traveller behind him, attempted to reach the shore. At three yards' distance the horse fell, but the intrepid rider raised him; and, two yards further, man and horse disappeared in a whirlpool. M. Brémont disengaged himself from the horse, and swam to a tree, where he remained all night. His companion never re-appeared—he was the first victim. Our position did not improve. The horses were in succession carried away. The diligence leaned over to the right, forced by the flood. We were only kept from falling by our rope, when the lady who had remained in the *coupé*, with the rector of Sail-sous-Cousson, screamed to us to raise her up to the roof of the coach, as she was drowning. The conductor and inspector threw her a rope, which the priest tied round her waist; and we then commenced the deplorable change of position which caused the rope, by which the coach was attached to the tree, to break, and the diligence rolled over. The lady, and the two men who were raising her, disappeared, and were seen no more. The priest, when the carriage was turning over, jumped from the door, and seizing a leather strap, succeeded in obtaining a position on the side of the diligence. Another traveller from Limoges grasped the priest's leg and supported himself. I was holding by a slight strap of leather, and was being carried off by the flood, when the priest laid hold of me by the arm, and lifted me, with the assistance of the postillion, to where he stood. The young man from Limoges, exhausted by fatigue, loosed his hold, and was carried off by the current. He was the fifth victim. We who remained on the coach were carried on towards the Loire, by the force of the waters; and after the diligence had struck against a tree, which was torn by the roots from the earth, we were almost miraculously saved from inevitable death by two trees which resisted the weight of the coach. I passed this dreadful night on my knees holding the postillion and the priest.

"On Wednesday," says the *Journal du Loiret*, "in the direction of Les Monts, and at certain points of St. Denis, the inundation rose to the height of seventeen feet, covering many houses so completely that boats passed above the tops of their chimneys. We know not by what means the inhabitants saved themselves. In other houses the water rose to the roofs, and whole families remained perched upon the beams, waiting every moment that death which seemed to be inevitable from the still rising of the flood. When the boats came to their deliverance a passage for them to come through was necessarily made by making a hole through the roof. Astride on the ridge of one house were found a father, mother, and four children, the youngest scarcely five years old. They had been sitting in the water up to their knees; and had their release been much longer delayed, their powers of endurance would have been exhausted. We cannot relate all the horrors of this night of agony. The barracks of M. Blot received within it, during Thursday night, more than 300 persons, deprived of house, and food, and raiment, by this deluge."

At Guérin, in the Nièvre, in the branches of a poplar, was found the dead body of a woman, who had taken refuge there from the inundation. In a house, a young girl had retired to the garret, where she remained without food or aid. When discovered, she had fainted. The utmost care was afforded her; she was placed in bed and warmed with hot cloths, and at last began to recover. When the vital warmth had been fully restored, she sat up in bed and began to sing,—*she was mad!*

The water is now fast receding; the river Loire having fallen seventeen feet in three days. The falling water left a dismal scene. It is greatly feared that the Val has been filled with sand, as was the case in 1789: if so, the loss will be incalculable; an entire county, the most fertile in the world, will remain unproductive for eight or ten years. After the inundation of 1789, it was

only in 1806 that, by dint of manuring and ploughing, those lands, so fertile and valuable, could be reclaimed.

The *Moniteur* publishes three Royal ordinances for affording relief in the districts which have suffered by the recent floods. An extraordinary credit of 2,000,000 francs is given to repair the injury caused by the inundations to the public roads, canals, and banks of rivers. Another sum of 500,000 francs is granted as a "subvention" to the proprietors of the suspension bridges which have been destroyed or damaged. A further sum of 1,000,000 francs is placed at the disposal of the Minister of Commerce, for distribution among the sufferers by the overflow of the Loire, Rhone, and their tributaries; 400,000 francs is devoted in aid of the hospitals and charitable institutions of the inundated districts; and the Minister of Public Works is empowered to spend 1,500,000 francs in creating employment for the labouring classes during the winter.

Any estimate of the number of farm-houses, or *ménages*, that have been inundated and wholly or partially destroyed, can be nothing but guess. It would take a volume to describe the damage done in the many great towns independent of the land on the flats. It is believed that at least 1,500 have been annihilated in the course of the 700 miles. The repair of the embankments and the bridges must be a work of time; until accounts are received, and minute ones, from all places on the banks, it cannot be even known how many lives have been lost. The damage done cannot be estimated.

#### INDIA.

Another Indian mail, *via* Trieste, reached London on Friday. At Lahore everything remained quiet, the troops were healthy, and were expecting an early visit of inspection from the Governor-general. Lal Singh betrayed great anxiety as the time for the departure of the British forces approached. From Cabul there were, as usual, rumours of intrigues and insurrections. A report that an English army would invade Peshawur upon the arrival of the cold season, had produced much alarm, and it was said that proposals for a treaty of alliance would be made to Lord Hardinge. An insurrection had broken out in Cashmere, fomented, it is reported, by the Lahore Durbar; and a force sent against the insurgents by Gholab Singh had been defeated with some loss. Several English officers who were visiting the country had been seized, and would be detained as hostages, though no fears were entertained for their safety. Cholera was still raging in Scinde, and provisions were so enormously scarce and dear that an absolute famine was apprehended. At Bombay there was no news. Trade was rather dull, and all transactions on a very limited scale. A volcano had appeared on Saddle Island, in the Red Sea.

#### UNITED STATES AND MEXICO.

##### TAKING OF MONTEREY.

The *Hibernia* brings advices from New York to the 16th ult. The news from Mexico is highly important. The city of Monterey had capitulated to General Taylor's army, on the 24th of September, after three days of severe fighting. General Taylor arrived before the city on the 19th of September, with a force of about 6,000 men; and at once began an irregular firing upon the batteries. Two days were consumed in various preliminary movements, the invading army being ultimately divided into three portions; and a battery was formed. At eight o'clock on the morning of the 21st, the order was given for the battery to open upon the citadel and town, the troops at the same time advancing. It would be impossible, without devoting considerable space, to make clear the details of the attack. The soldiers on both sides behaved with great gallantry; carrying on the fight in the streets of the city, which were strenuously defended by the Mexicans under General Ampudia. By the night of the 21st, however, the assailants had succeeded in turning and occupying a battery which had done great execution, dislodging the artillery and infantry, and establishing a position within the town. A shower of rain caused a suspension of hostilities before the actual close of the day. Next morning, the Americans advanced in storming-parties, and successively captured more batteries and divers pieces of field-artillery; with which further progress they remained content for the time. On the morning of the 23rd, it was found that the Mexicans had evacuated the forts and defences east of the city; but they still continued to contest possession of the town during the greater part of the 23rd. The Americans had now gained the grand square, in which, with the neighbouring "cathedral fort," or citadel, the Mexicans had concentrated their strength. Throughout the night considerable execution was done with a mortar which had been brought to bear upon the circumscribed camp of the Mexicans in the grand square. Early on the morning of the 24th, General Taylor sent a flag of truce to General Ampudia, offering terms for a capitulation. The whole day was spent in correspondence, and in discussion at a personal interview between the Generals; but eventually, about five o'clock in the afternoon, the Mexican commander accepted the terms. They included permission for the garrison to march out, with a portion of their arms, beyond a distant line of territory; and an armistice of eight weeks, subject to the decision of the national Cabinets.

Intelligence of this success caused great satisfaction at Washington; but it is reported that the Government altogether disapproved of the very liberal terms allowed by General Taylor. The armistice was annulled, and despatches were instantly forwarded ordering him to advance upon Mexico.

Instructions were also sent to General Wool to advance upon Chihuahua.

Further information relative to these events will be found in the letter of our New York correspondent.

#### FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

PROGRESS OF THE CHOLERA.—The *Trebizonde* correspondent of the *Times*, writing on the 26th of September, reports the advance of the Asiatic scourge so long expected.—"The cholera has passed the line of the Russian quarantine on the borders of the Caspian Sea, and is raging throughout all the Tartar villages of the districts of Salgau and of Leukeran. A considerable number of Cossacks, forming the cordon on the Persian

frontier, have likewise been attacked." The population of Teheran, which had been estimated at 80,000, is reduced by the ravages of the cholera to 60,000. The foreign Ministers and their attendants had not dared to return to the city, but still continue to reside at Mount Albura, in the neighbourhood of Schemen, to the north of Teheran. The Russian authorities at Tiflis are well aware of the appearance of the cholera in that neighbourhood, and the inhabitants of Tiflis have fled, but up to the 12th of September no official announcement had been made of the fact.

THE FRENCH HISTORIOGRAPHER AT MADRID.—M. Alexandre Dumas, says the *Espanol*, whom the Court of the Tuilleries have commissioned to describe the *fiets* on the occasion of the two marriages, is going about Madrid with a huge book, taking notes. He is accompanied by his friend, M. Auguste Maguet, and a "dynastic painter," who is to paint the principal royal interviews, distributions of crosses, and other nuptial ceremonies, including the bull-fights. M. A. Dumas is to write a volume of 800 pages on the subject, and the paintings to be executed by his companion, the artist, are to fill up two new rooms of the Palaces of Eu and Versailles, which are to be called the "Isabel Gallery," in imitation of those destined to commemorate the Victoria visit.

BORNEO.—Mr. Henry Wise, the agent in London for Mr. Brooke, rajah of Sarawak, has addressed a letter to the East India and China Association, furnishing satisfactory intelligence from Borneo. Since Admiral Cochrane's naval demonstration, the Sultan had addressed a very penitential letter to Queen Victoria, craving pardon and oblivion of the past, and giving many assurances of future good behaviour; and the Sultan had ratified all his former engagements: so that there remains no obstacle to the formation of a British settlement on the island of Labuan. The survivors of the Rajah Muda Hassim's family were located at Sarawak, under Mr. Brooke's protection.

ANOTHER DIVORCE.—It is announced in the Copenhagen journals of the 19th instant, that the King of Denmark, in conformity with the joint prayer of the royal personages concerned, has annulled the marriage contracted on the 10th of June, 1841, between the Crown Prince Frederic Charles Christian, and the Duchess Caroline Charlotte Mary Anne, of Mecklenburg-Strelitz. The reason assigned is the ill health and shattered constitution of the latter: the object is, to give the Crown Prince a third chance of heirs to the Danish throne.

THE VLADIXA (Bishop-Governor) of the Montenegrins has caused to be sold at Trieste several precious articles, among others a very valuable diamond cross, to purchase food for the inhabitants of his little country, who suffer much from want.

EXTRAORDINARY STORM.—A letter from Munich states that between 3 and 4 o'clock, on the 16th ult., a terrific storm, accompanied by lightning, burst on the village of Schlehdorf, situated within three leagues' distance of that city, and in less than two hours it completely destroyed that large and handsome village, of which no trace remains. The greater number of the houses were broken to pieces by the tempest, and the remainder were set on fire by the lightning and totally consumed. The flames communicated to the neighbouring forest, which continued burning for four days. During this disaster, the thermometer marked at Munich 24 degrees Réaumur, and suffocating heat was experienced; an extraordinary fact in the month of October. The sky was of an ashy hue.

A BOLD THIEF.—A few days back, as the King of Prussia was proceeding from Breslau to Zobten, he quitted his carriage to walk up a steep hill. He left in the vehicle a magnificent gold repeater, presented to him by the States of the canton of Neuchâtel, attached to an old family chain. When he returned to the carriage, both articles had disappeared. A reward of twenty louis has been offered for the discovery of the thief.—*Galignani*.

HOW TO TREAT A LIBEL.—A letter from Rome states that, about a fortnight ago, a man was arrested there whilst distributing clandestinely a pamphlet, entitled "History of Pius IX., the Enemy of Religion, and Chief of Young Italy." When the Pope heard of the arrest, he ordered the man to be brought before him. After interrogating the offender, his Holiness said, "As your fault affects only myself, I pardon you." The man fell at the feet of the Pope, and offered to reveal the names of the authors of the pamphlet; but the Pope replied, "Let their fault be buried in silence, and may repentance touch their hearts."

DISTURBED STATE OF GALLICIA.—Fresh symptoms of agitation are manifested in Gallicia. The *German Journal of Frankfurt* quotes a letter of the 18th from Lemberg, announcing that detachments of cavalry, commanded by sub-lieutenants, and accompanied by priests, patrol the high roads. They have their carbines loaded, and are ordered to fire upon all who make any resistance; and the priests are at hand to administer the last sacrament to those who are mortally wounded. Edward Dembowski, who was secretary to the late revolutionary Government at Cracow, is still pointed out as the director of the resistance from the peasants. Numerous patrols are moving near the confines of Hungary, watching, it is said, the proceedings of the refugees concealed in the Carpathian mountains.

DEATH OF THE PALATINE OF HUNGARY.—The papers announce the death of the Archduke Joseph, Palatine of Hungary. "He has died," says the *Times*, "respected and beloved by the nation he governed for half a century, for he united to the wonted simplicity and good-nature of his family a sincere and enlightened regard for the interests of Hungary. The reliance he placed on the Hungarian people, and the designs he formed for their improvement, were too often thwarted by the timidity or the jealousy of the Court of Vienna; but nevertheless the administration of the late Palatine will be remembered as the period during which Hungary recovered the full consciousness of her rights and her resources, and began to strive to resume her place amongst the free nations of Europe. According to the ancient usages of the kingdom, the Crown nominates



four candidates for the office of Palatine, or Lord Lieutenant of the kingdom, and one of these four personages is chosen by the estates of the realm; so that the elective principle, which is carried to the greatest extent in Hungary, includes even the representative of the Sovereign." There seems to be little doubt that the Archduke Stephen, son of the late Palatine, will be chosen both by the Austrian Court and the people to succeed his father. "The Archduke Stephen, son of the late Palatine, and at this time Governor of Bohemia, is a Prince whose talents and virtues form a brilliant contrast to the sluggish incapacity and the disreputable antiquity of the Austrian Government. With an Emperor sunk in natural imbecility, and a Minister fast sinking into dotage, the fate of Austria and her dependent kingdoms would indeed be gloomier than it even now appears, if there were no members of the Imperial House prepared to play a higher and a nobler part. The Archduke Stephen deservedly occupies the first place in this younger generation of Austrian Princes. He is now in his 30th year, and has already displayed, in the government of Bohemia, the most enlightened solicitude for the welfare of the people, and the most liberal views for their improvement. There, and in all parts of the empire, he is extremely popular, but in Hungary he is adored." But these qualities which endear him to the people will render him an object of suspicion at Vienna. Prince Esterhazy or Count Szechenyi will probably be nominated with him.

**THE HARVEST IN SOUTHERN RUSSIA.**—Whilst a part of Europe is menaced with famine, all accounts from Podolia and the Ukraine are unanimous in announcing that the wheat crop of this year is one of the most abundant that ever was recollected. The letters from the other parts of the vast Russian empire are likewise favourable, with the exception of the country of the Steppes, that is, the dry land in the neighbourhood of Odessa and of the Crimea, and the vast plains to the north of the Sea of Azof, where the harvest has proved a total failure.—*Correspondent of the Times.*

**WHITTINGTON CLUB AND METROPOLITAN ATHENÆUM.**—The first general meeting of the members of this Institution was held on Thursday evening, at the Hall of Commerce, Threadneedle-street. There were about 250 members present, including several ladies. The chair was taken by Mr. William Howitt, amidst general applause. Mr. G. W. Yapp read a report from the provisional committee, which acknowledged the obligations of the Institution to the press generally for their favourable notices. Upwards of 500 members, it was stated, had been proposed for enrolment, and many others had expressed their intention to become members when a site was chosen for the Institution. Appended to the report was a series of resolutions, defining the objects, settling the rules of the Institution, and appointing a committee of upwards of seventy ladies and gentlemen to manage the affairs of the club until the annual meeting, in May next. The sixth resolution authorised the committee to take steps for opening, as early as might be, two institutions—one in the neighbourhood of the Royal Exchange, and the other near Temple-bar. The report being received, the resolutions were moved and seconded *seriatim*, and unanimously adopted.

**THE BERKELEY QUARREL.**—In an inordinately long letter to his constituents, Mr. Grantley Berkeley defends his "character and position" as a public man "assailed by *Cainish* passions," and certain "men of the press." He labours through endless paragraphs to prove that he is not a "political automaton;" and then carries the war into the enemy's camp, by proclaiming the cause of Earl Fitzhardinge's opposition:—

"I at once tell you, it arises in the hatred and fear of a revengeful woman, who rules and enslaves the owner of the castle. That woman is well known to you in reputation, by the letters of her husband and a sort of pamphlet which appeared some time since in the Cheltenham papers, as well as through the more recent trial at Gloucester. This woman, from my knowledge of some of the past actions of her life, as well as from the firm remonstrances my duty as a brother imperiously called on me to suggest in regard to her introduction to family mansions, till cleared for her reception, personally hates me, and fears my being by the side of her victim, even in matters of occasional business; lest at the eleventh hour I should step in with a counsel, which never comes too late. It is that fear which makes her desirous of severing me from the county and from you, and by that act from him and from his castle." [The trial was one for libel, in which a Mrs. Barker was plaintiff; the libel imputing to her great intimacy with Lord Fitzhardinge.]

Mr. Berkeley winds up by declaring that—"Crushed as my fortune has been by the emancipation of the slaves (I don't regret the support I gave the measure), and persecuted and oppressed in my private finances as I have been and am by the refusal of Lord Fitzhardinge to keep his compact with me in regard to public expenses"—he is, and will remain, representative of West Gloucestershire "until displaced from a post of honourable ambition."

**INTERFERENCE OF PEERS AT ELECTIONS.**—Everybody knows that it is unconstitutional for peers to interfere, directly or indirectly, with the election of members of the other house; and everybody knows equally as well that this law is a mere dead letter, and that a most pernicious electoral influence is wielded by certain members of the peerage, fatal to the independence of Parliament. The Duke of Richmond expelled his brother from Chichester; the Duke of Buckingham gave Sir Thomas Fremantle notice to quit Aylesbury, which notice was deferentially obeyed; the Duke of Newcastle drove his son out of both divisions of Nottinghamshire; the Duke of Marlborough turned out one nominee and put in another for Woodstock; and now we find that Earl Fitzhardinge, who professes to be a Liberal, claims West Gloucester as his pocket-borough, and threatens his brother with expulsion from that division of the county. These facts (says *Jerrold's Newspaper*) have produced too little impression on the public mind; they proclaim the existence of an autocracy undermining the representative system and demanding feudal fealty from sham constituencies. Are the people of England prepared to yield servile homage to this coroneted dictation?

## IRELAND.

## FERMOY DEPUTATION TO THE LORD LIEUTENANT.

On Friday a numerous and most respectable deputation, comprising the representatives of thirteen relief committees in the district of Fermoy, in the county of Cork, headed by Mr. O'Connell, waited on his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant at Dublin, to present a series of memorials from their several districts, and also a similar document from Fermoy, agreed to at the late meeting held there. Lord Besborough shook Mr. O'Connell cordially by the hand, after which the hon. member presented the memorial embodying the resolutions adopted at the late meeting at Fermoy, the substance of which we gave in our last number.

Mr. O'CONNELL prefaced the presentation of the memorial by a few remarks. The deputation, he said, wished to state the situation of thirteen different districts, represented by as many relief committees, and comprising a considerable district of the county of Cork, the greater part of which was mountain land, in which there were no resident gentry. In those districts where there were resident gentry there was some amelioration for the poor, but where there were no resident gentry, the condition of the people was distressing in the extreme. There was a total want of food for the poorer classes, who, in better times, were able to purchase a supply of provisions; but now the supplies of the necessities of life were not brought to market for sale, and there were persons actually perishing—not figuratively, but actually perishing from starvation. He conceived that the time had arrived for immediate action, and the people conceived they had a right to that immediate action at the hands of the Government. The Labour-rate Act was the best measure that could be adopted under the circumstances, and, although an unfortunate question had been raised by Lord Montague, with regard to profitable or unprofitable works, yet every day's experience convinced him that its provisions should be carried out, and he was happy to perceive by Lord John Russell's letter that the Government were resolved upon doing so. It was necessary to work it as speedily as possible, because there were some districts in which presentment sessions had been held four, five, and six weeks ago, and yet nothing was as yet done by the Board of Works to carry the presentments into effect with a view of employing the people. He respectfully called attention to these things in order to show that in those districts in which presentment sessions had been held, no public work had as yet been commenced; and as there could be no loss to the Government, for the money it would advance, there should not be any delay in commencing operations—because the entire property of those districts had been mortgaged to the Government as security for the repayment of the money to be advanced, and the people had an absolute right to employment under the circumstances. The deputation did not accuse the Board of Works of wilful neglect, but they (the deputation) were apprehensive that the cause of that delay was attributable to a deficient staff of officers, or to a discretionary power given to those officers, whereby they caused the procrastination and delay of which he complained. The horrible exigencies of the times demanded that an immediate remedy should be applied to the apparent inactivity which prevailed with the Government officers, and as a means of arriving at that result, he would suggest that there should be appointed for each poor-law union a special engineer, surveyor, and commissary, who would divide the labour, and stand between the Board of Works and the people in the several baronies. The duty of the commissary would be to establish local *depôts* for the purpose of providing food for, and bringing it within the immediate reach of, the people. He urged the necessity of purchasing up corn from the farmers for the purpose of supplying these *depôts*, the more particularly in mountain districts and remote parts of the country, where market towns did not exist, or were at a great distance. He suggested that the labourers employed on public works should receive a reasonable rate of wages, either by a system of work or by daily rate, the amount of which ought to be regulated by the current prices of provisions.

Several other memorials were presented to his Excellency, praying for the improvement of the navigation of the Blackwater and the river Bride; for the facilitation of railways by Government that were in a position to commence their works; for the appointment of superintending pay-masters, &c., and that measures might be taken to supply the people with the means of cultivating their land for the crop of the next year.

His Excellency said that he was most anxious to procure a sufficient number of persons competent to superintend the works, but that great difficulty existed on that subject, and he was sure the gentlemen present were aware of the difficulties he alluded to in commencing those works in this country. There were three hundred baronies to be provided with persons to superintend the works, and it would be difficult to get a sufficient number of persons fitted for the purpose. The greatest number of persons qualified to superintend those works should be procured, and they should be commenced as speedily as possible, and no delay should be permitted in the payment of the labourers. He would endeavour to have the wages paid twice a week, if possible; but with respect to the establishment of commissariat *depôts*, he was disposed to think that it could not be acted on with advantage to the interests of the country. It would be a dangerous experiment, because it would be calculated to paralyse the trader. He would, however, submit it for the consideration of the Cabinet. There was a great misunderstanding in the country on the subject of the task-work which the Board of Works had established. If the principle were generally understood, it would be as generally approved of. By task work it was not intended to give a low rate of wages to the persons employed; on the contrary, the Board of Works would instruct their servants to give a fair day's wages for all work performed under them; and in cases where old and infirm persons were to be employed, a certain class of work should be provided for them suitable to their strength, and by which they would be enabled to earn a fair day's wages. He

had spoken to the officers of the Board of Works on the subject, who were then engaged in its consideration. In those cases where task work had been established, the officers of the Board of Works might not be able to measure the works, and, therefore, they could only pay part on account; and supposing a man could earn twenty pence or two shillings a-day, he would receive one shilling a-day on account, and when the work would be measured he would receive the remainder. There would be a number of persons, very little short of a million, employed by the Board of Works, and it would be impossible to superintend so great a number except by task-work.

A long conversation ensued, in which Lord Mountmorres, Mr. Roche, Mr. Cordan, Mr. Perrott, Mr. Richard H. Disney, Mr. M. Goulden, Mr. M. Daly, and some other members of the deputation took part, in which the speakers represented the deplorable state of destitution to which the people were reduced, and their hitherto peaceable and orderly conduct under their privations, which the deputation feared could not be longer preserved, unless relief were immediately afforded.

His Excellency paid the most anxious attention to the representatives which the deputation had made, and expressed himself fully alive to the interest of the subject, and assured them that he would use his best exertions to supply employment for the people with the least possible delay.

The deputation then withdrew.

LORD JOHN RUSSELL has addressed, and the *Dublin Evening Post* publishes, a letter to the Duke of Leinster on the present state of Ireland. It is brief and sensible, and what Mr. O'Connell would call "a heartless lecture." Touching "reproductive labour," Lord John avows that Government expected to see the landed proprietors begin improvements on their own account, and in that case only surplus labour would have been employed on public works; and he laments the "wrong direction" which has been given to the Labour-rate Act. He exposes the absurd tasks demanded from Government, such as maintaining an unusual rate of wages, and keeping down food to the usual prices. What Government cannot do, individuals and societies might; they may buy food, and sell it at a moderate rate. Lord John inculcates diligence and hearty co-operation amongst all classes, especially in considering what kind of agricultural products can in future be substituted for the precarious potato crop.

**THE LATE RIOTS.**—Government have hazarded a stroke of mercy at the first trials for participation in the food riots. The rioters at Dungarvan, fifty-one in number, were brought to trial at the Quarter-sessions on Tuesday. Mr. Hatchell stated the case against the prisoners very leniently. They pleaded guilty; the ringleader, Patrick Power, was sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment, and the other fifty were discharged without sentence, on finding sureties to keep the peace.

**THE PRESENTMENT SESSIONS.**—According to the *Freeman's Journal*, the Board of Works have already sanctioned presentments under the Labour-rate Act, to the amount of £800,000, and the number of people employed is estimated at over 60,000. This, after all, is pretty well for a beginning, and looks as if the gentlemen in "easy chairs" at the Custom-house had been prematurely blamed for delays over which they could probably have no control.

At the weekly pig-market in Bandon, on Saturday, young pigs were sold for eighteenpence, and in one or two instances so low as fourteenpence. In fact, the rearing of these animals by the cottier population of the country, hitherto so universal, is now generally regarded as completely at an end.—*Correspondent of the Cork Southern Reporter.* [Another writer notices the strange fact, that the starving Irish refuse to eat these pigs, through some unaccountable prejudice.]

## "OLD AND YOUNG IRELAND."

**SCENE AT CONCILIATION-HALL.**—At the latter part of the sitting of the Repeal Association on Monday week, a curious scene took place. A large document was handed to the Chairman; who rose and said: "Gentlemen, this paper has been handed to me; but, I presume, it should come through the Secretary." He then handed the document to Mr. Ray. Mr. John O'Connell immediately got up, and having taken the paper from the Secretary, pitched it over a railing to his left hand, and desired one of the clerks of the Hall to throw it out. Mr. Steele: "Throw it into the street! That is the proper way to treat it." A few moments afterwards, when Captain Broderick was addressing the meeting, a noise was heard at the side-door. On hearing it, Mr. Steele rose and said: "Mr. Chairman, I have given directions to the police to put out any intruder." Mr. John O'Connell: "If that is the individual who brought in that paper, put him out; he is not a member." All this was much cheered. A member of the Young Ireland party, writing to *Saunders's News Letter*, explains the nature and object of the rejected document:—"A deputation from the committee of the Remonstrant Repealers of Dublin were appointed to present this day their respectful remonstrance to the Association. Those gentlemen were first opposed at the door; their cards were declared of no avail to their admission; the sum required of 'strangers' was proffered, and rejected. The honourable member for Kilkenny was asked to come forth to hear the business of the deputation: all in vain. One of the members of the deputation was, however, admitted (doubtless inadvertently); and he placed the remonstrance, duly endorsed, and with the original list of signatures, in the hands of the chairman, Mr. Hackett. It was signed by seventy-four repeal wardens, including several volunteers, upwards of 300 members (payers of £1 annually), and 1,000 enrolled associates."

**A VOICE FROM CAHIRMOYLE.**—Mr. Smith O'Brien has at length put forth a manifesto declaratory of his views with respect to the Repeal question, as affected by the quarrel between the champions of moral and physical force. From his letter, addressed to Mr. C. G. Duffy, it will be seen that Young Ireland is about to set



up in business for itself, and it is not too much to anticipate that such a resolve will materially affect the interests of the old and rickety rival establishment on Burgh Quay. At all events, as the public cannot support both, one or the other must speedily become insolvent, and of late all the symptoms of bankruptcy are observable at the senior concern.—*Times*.

**THE "NATION" NEWSPAPER.**—The organ of Young Ireland—there is no denying the fact—is, week by week, gaining strength throughout the whole breadth of Repeal land; its circulation has vastly increased since the memorable separation from the parent stock, and in proportion as the sphere of its influence extends does the *Nation* wax bolder in its exposures of the hollow-heartedness of its late leader.—*Times*.

**CHARACTERISTICS OF THE YEAR 1846.**—The year 1846 will be long remembered as the year in which nothing would keep. Potatoes will not keep; butchers' meat becomes tainted in twenty-four hours; milk turns sour as soon as it is looked at; a seriously aggravated mortality indicates a want of preservative power in the life both of man and beast; Westminster-bridge partakes of the general decay; kings' promises and parliamentary pledges are equally going to the dogs; parties have melted like snow in summer; interests have rotted; ministries have dissolved; laws have repealed themselves; a law only two years old fell to pieces this spring; another act, passed on its ruins, is already waiting its *quietus*; a third measure for Ireland has been unavoidably amplified, not to say superseded, by Government; lastly (we know it to our cost), articles will not keep. By the second day a newspaper article becomes fit for nothing but the grocer's shop, or a volume of posthumous remains, edited by a very near relative.—*Times*.

**A THREATENING LETTER.**—At the Central Criminal Court on Wednesday, James Newbery, a groom, who had been in the service of Mr. Edward Davis Protheroe, M.P. for Halifax, was indicted for sending a letter to that gentleman demanding money under a threat of making an intolerable charge. The man also sent a letter containing the accusation to the members of the Travellers' Club, to which Mr. Protheroe belonged. Newbery was found guilty, and sentenced to be transported for twenty years.

**ACCIDENT IN THE USE OF GUN COTTON.**—The first accident from the use of gun-cotton is reported. Mr. Lancaster, son of a gunmaker in Bond-street, was experimenting with the explosive material; he loaded a gun with eighty-three grains of the cotton and an ounce of shot; on firing, it exploded, and the experimenter was slightly wounded in the arm. The gun used had been previously proved with an ounce of powder and a ball fitting the bore.

**A RIGHT HONOURABLE HOAX.**—At York, some time ago, the "Right Honourable Edward Frederick Vernon," with imposing moustachios and imperial, introduced himself to an elderly lady as the son of a peer, a temporary exile from home for a youthful indiscretion. The old simpleton supplied him liberally with clothes and money, and introduced him to many of the "first families" in the city, by whom he was graciously received; and after living on the fat of the land for three months, and making a pretty penny by courting a young lady, he decamped, stating to the family of his intended, in confidence, that he was about to deposit a casket of jewels with his London bankers for safe custody. The jewels, he said, were formerly his mother's, and would shortly, he hoped, be his bride's. It has since been discovered that the case comprised a cold tongue, two partridges, a bottle of sherry, and some cheesecakes and currant-cakes, which the young lady had given him from papa's pantry!

**HOW LONG WILL THE PRESENT PARLIAMENT LAST?**—The Act of 1st George I., sec. 2, c. 38 (commonly called the Septennial Act), in effect enacts that all future Parliaments should continue for seven years, "to be accounted from the day on which, by the writ of summons, such future Parliament should be appointed to meet," unless sooner dissolved by the Crown. If our interpretation of this section of the Act be correct, the present Parliament can sit legally until October, 1848, as at the last general election the Parliament was "appointed to meet" in October, 1841. The common mistake—if mistake it be—that there must be a general election next year, has probably arisen from the seven years being construed by some as seven sessions, the first session being reckoned inclusive.—*Liverpool Standard*.

**SUNDAY TRAVELLING.**—An address to the directors of the Bristol and Birmingham Railway Company, from clerical and lay members of the Church of England, residing near their line, has been forwarded to Cheltenham by the Bishop of Gloucester's chaplain, and is now in course of signature. Not long since, the number of trains running on Sundays was considerably increased; and the object of the address is to induce the directors to discontinue the desecration of the Lord's-day.—*Cheltenham Chronicle*.

**REMISSION OF RENT.**—Colonel Gore Langton, M.P., has, owing to the failure of the potato crop, and the consequent high prices of provisions, again generously given directions to his steward to remit the whole of this last year's rent to his numerous allotment tenants at Newton, Corston, Bedminster, and throughout the whole of his property. The colonel has more than 150 allotments and tenements on his different estates in Somersetshire and Gloucestershire.

**FREDERICK DOUGLASS.**—The man who claims to own Mr. Douglass has, we are told, offered to take £150 for him. Are we to take this as an instance of the difficulty in the way of Christian slave-owners emancipating their slaves? This man is a rigid professor of religion, and would, no doubt, readily release all his slaves; but—*not without their price!* We understand that Mr. Douglass's friends in this country are likely to pay the money, in order to ensure his safety when he returns to America. He himself will be no party to it, deeming it a compromise of the principle, that a man can have no property in his fellow-man.—*Western Times*.

## THE EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE AND AMERICAN SLAVERY.

GREAT MEETING AT GLASGOW.

(From the *Glasgow Examiner*.)

On Wednesday evening, the 28th instant, at half-past seven o'clock, a public meeting was held in the City-hall, for the purpose of reviewing the conduct of the Free Church, the proceedings of the Evangelical Alliance in their pro-slavery action, and more particularly with reference to the apologetical letter recently published by Dr. Wardlaw in defence of that body. The hall was crowded to excess, by a highly respectable audience, nearly four thousand persons being present. On the motion of Mr. Lloyd Garrison, Andrew Paton, Esq., was unanimously called to the chair.

The CHAIRMAN then briefly explained the causes which led to the present meeting.

Mr. GARRISON, on rising, was received with cheers.

He said the last time he had the honour of standing before a public audience on that platform he thought it would have been his farewell address, but he was glad that it had been otherwise, for if there was one place more than another on this side of the Atlantic where he wished to stand, it was in Glasgow, and before a Glasgow audience [cheers]. He said so with all sincerity; for while the anti-slavery spirit had faded in England after the emancipation of the West India slaves, its lustre has never been dimmed on Scottish soil. He had, in company with his friends, Messrs. Thompson, Douglass, and others, visited various parts of Scotland, England, Wales, and Ireland, and he was happy to say that wherever he had been he had invariably found that the people were entirely with them, and public opinion had always ratified all their proceedings. Immense multitudes had listened to them with one heart and with one soul, and had expressed their unabated sympathy for them, and the cause in which they were engaged. This was the fair side of the picture, but there was a reverse. They had met with the most violent and abusive opposition, and flagrant and unfounded charges had been sent forth against them. He had seen nothing worse in America than he had recently seen in the pages of the *Free Church Magazine* and from the apologetics of the Evangelical Alliance. But if any one in the audience had charges to bring against him, here was a clear platform, and he would be glad to see him [applause]. But, he would ask, was there a cause for all this malignant abuse of himself personally and the noble body of abolitionists in the United States whom he represented? Was it pretended that he had changed his opinions on the question of slavery in any of its aspects, or were abolitionists on the other side of the Atlantic charged with having compromised the cause of emancipation? No. His and their opinions were precisely what they had ever been. There was some cause for the change which had taken place when he was now reviled by the very men by whom he had formerly been eulogised. Unfortunately the Free Church of Scotland had taken up a pro-slavery position. They had sent representatives to the slave-holding churches of America; they had received the money of man-stealers, and had established the closest connexion with them.—Hence the secret of the enmity of the Free Church to him—because her pro-slavery position was indefensible. The Alliance has also identified itself with slavery, and has thus proved itself to be an unprincipled body, and both parties are actively engaged in traducing the true-hearted abolitionists by raising the old cry of "infidel!" But that cry came from those who had passed resolutions to propitiate slaveholders, instead of proclaiming the gospel of Jesus Christ through the world, which had never placed men in bondage, but had set multitudes free [cheers]. Mr. Garrison then defended himself, at length, from the charge of infidelity, explained his peculiar views in regard to the Sabbath, stating it as his belief, that every day was to be alike kept holy to God. The charge of infidelity was absurd and hypocritical when it came from men who buy and sell the image of God, and whose hands are stained with blood. He cared not what the enemies of liberty said against him—he would bind their calumnies as a wreath of roses around his brow, as an emblem of his fidelity to the cause of human freedom [loud cheers]. The charges brought against him had been brought by the Pharisees against the prophets of old, and against the Saviour himself, and he might be well content to bear them. Mr. Garrison then went into detail in relation to the charge against American Abolitionists, that they rejoiced in the decline of religion. He showed that they rejoiced, and righteously rejoiced, in the decline of American slaveholding, man-stealing, Bible-to-the-slave-denying religion—the religion of Satan; but that they, at the same time, were anxious for the extension of pure and undefiled Christianity. An infidel newspaper in Boston, called the *Investigator*, defended slavery; and this may show which party is leagued with infidels [cheers]. After some other observations on the malicious and contradictory charges brought against him, Mr. Garrison sat down amid loud cheers.

Mr. DOUGLASS then rose, and said that the question, How could Christian masters get rid of their slaves? had much puzzled the Free Assembly; but he would relate to them how Christian slaves sometimes got quit of their masters; and he thought the slaveholders could very well take a lesson from their slaves on that point. He then related, in a humorous manner, the circumstances attending the escape of seven slaves to a free state in America.

Mr. GEORGE THOMPSON rose, and was rapturously cheered.

He said that, as he had a specific duty to perform, he would at once, and without replying to attacks upon himself, proceed to discharge it. He would abstain from giving his own opinions as much as possible, as what he had to set before them were historical facts. He would, in all he had to say, desire to be judged by the ultimate standard of appeal of Christianity. He would now lay before them certain statements which he was sure would win their assent. In the first place, he would call their attention to the present position of the Free Church; in the second, to the recent proceedings of the Evangelical Alliance; and, finally, to the letter of the Rev. Dr. Wardlaw [cheers]. The history of the Free Church in relation to American slavery is well known. A deputation, soon after the disruption, visited the churches of America, and received the money of slaveholders. They did not hesitate, as they themselves admit—though they were previously well aware of the state of matters in these churches—to "cultivate the friendship of the southern churches of the United States," and large sums of money were sent to this country. This is a sketch of the true history of the transaction. Mark that the deputation had no scruples to do that. This is the confession of the Free Church herself. Now let us turn to the United States, to the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, which sat at Louisville, Kentucky—which is a slave state—and before which the Rev. Messrs. Lewis and

Chalmers appeared as a deputation. The deputation was cordially received, but Mr. Lewis says in his work entitled, "Slavery and Slaveholders in the United States," that in proportion as they were elated by this reception so were they depressed by the way in which the slavery question was dealt with. By a majority of 117 to 69 it was refused even to allow the discussion of the question. So strong is the feeling against abolition in the southern states, that a celebrated slaveholding minister, who is a popular preacher, told him (Mr. Lewis) that were slavery abolished he would go to Texas! This country (continued Mr. Thompson) was torn from Mexico, and is now part of the States, and is full of land sharks, slaveholders, man-stealers, and the vilest wretches in the universe. The Presbyterian Church, in 1818, says brother Lewis, voted slavery to be a great moral evil, but nothing has since been done to abolish it. That church has all the atrocities of slavery lying at its door, for it has been a silent spectator of the separation of husband and wife, the denial of the Bible to the slave, the whips and tortures of slavery, and made no efforts to sweep away this abominable system from the face of their country. How did brother Lewis act when he came home? He found the cry of "Send back the money!" sounding in his ears—yet in the Dundee Presbytery he confessed he had not remonstrated with the American Assembly on the iniquitous system, and defended his conduct—thus deserting the cause of his master, Christ, in that part of his dominions, when he should have boldly spoken out [loud cheers]. And what was his excuse? Why, that if he had said anything on the subject he would have been turned out of the country! After quoting a number of Presbytery reports, and other documents, in proof of the inveterate pro-slavery character of the southern churches, Mr. Thompson most lucidly summed up his evidence, by showing that the body with which the Free Church had voluntarily joined itself had long ago been given up by other churches as incorrigible. He then proceeded to examine the conduct of the Evangelical Alliance. It commenced its sittings on the 19th of August last, but the question of slavery was not introduced till the 28th, when it was moved and seconded, "That the Alliance shall consist of those persons, in all parts of the world, who concur in the principles and objects of the Conference." Upon this it was moved, and seconded by an American delegate, that after the words, "those persons," the words "not being slaveholders" should be inserted. This threw the Alliance into consternation and alarm. A long debate ensued, and harmony fled. The Alliance may now be considered as prostrated. It has sacrificed itself to its desire to propitiate the slaveholding power within its bosom. Dr. Wardlaw stood up and declared that the Alliance should be true to the cause of God and the oppressed slave. A very warm debate ensued. In the Conference there were between sixty and seventy delegates from America, and these went apart by themselves to deliberate and pray, after which they issued a protest against the introduction into the Conference of the subject of slavery, and inform the committee that they are determined to stand by the slaveholders of the southern states, as any action implying a want of confidence in them might endanger our amicable and fraternal relations with that portion of the American church. Thus the Conference was frankly told that in receiving the American delegates they had also received the slaveholders of the south. This should have decided the course of the Alliance. It should have withdrawn from all connexion with them. But instead of doing that it was attempted to conciliate the Americans by moving that the obnoxious resolution should be placed among the miscellaneous proceedings of the Conference, and form no part of the general organisation. Then another party moved that the whole of the proceedings on the subject of slavery should be rescinded. This the British delegates refused to do suddenly, and the matter was referred to a committee, which recommended that the whole of the documents on the subject of slavery should be struck out of the proceedings of the Conference, and proposing to admit slaveholders who were not so voluntarily and for their own interest. And thus, by this absurd attempt at distinction, they have refused to exclude slaveholders from becoming members of the Alliance. In consequence of this monstrous conduct Dr. Andrew Reed, of London, has protested and withdrawn from the Alliance. Mr. Thompson then said he would review Dr. Wardlaw's letter in defence of the Alliance. Nothing could give him more pain than to be compelled to do so. The author of that letter he venerated and respected, but these things must yield to his love of truth. Dr. Wardlaw has declared in his letter that the Alliance has not sanctioned slavery in its action on that question, that it has not got justice done it, and that the American representatives were "anti-slavery men like ourselves." This Mr. Thompson demonstrated to be a gross misstatement, proving their connexion with slavery. He was astonished to find Dr. Wardlaw's letter in the *Dundee Warder*, a journal that had always heaped abuse on abolitionists. He says he "will not yield in his abhorrence of slavery to any man living, and that slavery with all its characteristics is of all cursed things in the world the most to be abhorred. Nothing should induce us to have any connexion with slaveholders, and if their hands are defiled with blood that is no reason why we should defile ours. It is foolish to make a distinction between slaveholding and slaveholders, as they are one and the same thing." This is all exceedingly good from Dr. Wardlaw. But he proceeds to say that he was sorry that a friend of his should have brought a charge against him and his British brethren. Mr. Thompson here distinctly proved that several of the English members of the Alliance were slaveholders. The Rev. Sydney E. Morse was a member of the Alliance. Will he say that he is as much an anti-slavery man as ourselves? They had a slaveholding chairman; and Sir Culling E. Smith had declared he would separate from the Alliance rather than give up fellowship with a certain slaveholder among them. The Rev. Mr. Clowes, at Norwich, declared that if his father had left him slaves he would have kept them "for their benefit!" Will Dr. Wardlaw now say that these men "are anti-slavery like ourselves?" But he trusted the Dr. would see his error. He could never, on his own principles, again enter the Alliance. Thus he (Mr. Thompson) had shown the connexion which that body had with slavery. He would now, in conclusion, ask the meeting, Had he satisfactorily proved his case? [loud and repeated cheers, during which Mr. Thompson resumed his seat.]

Mr. GARRISON then moved the following resolution:—

Resolved—That this meeting assures the brutal enslavers of the coloured population of the United States that the people of Scotland will never sanction the criminal connexion of the Free Church with slaveholders; and that, as the Alliance has allowed itself to be gagged on the subject of slavery, it has lost the confidence of the friends of God and man throughout the world.

Mr. THOMPSON, in seconding it, paid a most eloquent tribute of respect to the memory of the late Rev. Mr. M'Tear, whose death had been a great loss to the anti-slavery cause.

The resolution was then unanimously carried.



Thanks were then voted to the chairman, and the meeting separated at twelve o'clock.

On Monday evening, in accordance with the notice given on the previous Saturday, a second meeting was held in the City-hall, which was nearly filled with a highly intelligent auditory, amounting to between 1,000 and 2,000 persons. Mr. ROBERTSON, after an able address, moved a resolution condemnatory of the Free Church and the Evangelical Alliance. Mr. FENWICK seconded the resolution. Mr. G. THOMPSON then rose to support the resolution, and addressed the meeting for upwards of two hours and a half. The resolution was then put and carried unanimously. Messrs. DOUGLASS and GARRISON having addressed the meeting, Mr. WATSON, of Methuen, minister, said, that he could not avoid lifting up his feeble testimony in favour of the slave, and in endeavouring to identify himself, as far as he possibly could, with the champions of liberty. He then addressed the meeting at some length, after which the meeting separated.

#### MEETING AT EDINBURGH.

Another meeting was held on Thursday night in the Music-hall, Edinburgh, for the purpose of hearing addresses by the representatives of the American abolitionists on slavery in general, and on the proceedings of the Free Church and the Evangelical Alliance in regard to the transatlantic pro-slavery churches.

The CHAIRMAN announced that the master of Frederick Douglass, in the United States, had offered to give up all claim to him for £150. A lady in Newcastle had raised for this purpose £70, and had written to the friends of the abolition cause in Edinburgh, urging them to make exertions to complete the sum required, so that Douglass might obtain entire freedom. The Chairman therefore recommended that subscriptions should be raised in this city to accomplish this object, and stated that already several pounds had been obtained.

Mr. GARRISON then addressed the meeting. He said that he seconded with all his heart the ransom of Frederick Douglass in America. He had always repudiated the doctrine of compensation to slaveholders, as he held them to be man-stealers. Those who contended for compensation, in his opinion, recognised the right of slaveholders to keep their fellow-men in bondage; but while he did not recognise this right, he was anxious that Frederick Douglass should be ransomed that he might return to his native land. Frederick Douglass had lived several years out of bondage in Massachusetts, in sight of Bunker's Hill, and yet they had to ask the people of Edinburgh to contribute money that he might not be sent back to chains. He concluded by stating, that this was the last meeting which he was likely to address in Scotland. The reception which he had met with throughout Scotland was as gratifying as his heart could desire, and was a thousand times more so than he could have anticipated in the circumstances.

Mr. MACARA, W.S., here rose, and proceeded to argue at considerable length that the Bible authorised slavery, and in support of this opinion he quoted such passages as Lev. xxv. 4, and 1 Cor. vii. 2.

When Mr. Macara had spoken about half an hour, a Mr. GILCHRIST came forward and addressed the meeting, denouncing the conduct of Mr. Thompson and his coadjutors in stirring up religious strife and animosity in the country by their virulent attacks on certain sections of the Christian Church, and particularly in their crusade against the Evangelical Alliance. He said that slavery was entirely a political question, and one with which the Alliance, as a religious body, had nothing to do, and that it was the province of the Congress of the United States to take up and dispose of that subject, as it alone possessed the power to abolish slavery in that country.

Mr. GEORGE THOMPSON replied at considerable length, and showed that slavery was not a political, but a moral and religious question. After stating, in answer to Mr. Gilchrist, that the Congress of the United States could not abolish slavery, as each state possessed that power within itself, Mr. Thompson defended the conduct of himself and his coadjutors for arraigning the procedure of the Evangelical Alliance, which he said would certainly come to nought, unless they acted more in accordance with the religion of Jesus Christ, by renouncing all connexion with slaveholders.

Messrs. Garrison, Thompson, and Douglass continue their tour through Scotland, and have been addressing large and important meetings.

On Friday week they attended a meeting of the inhabitants of Dundee. The pulpits of churches, which had in previous years been open to Mr. George Thompson, were refused upon the present occasion. In some cases the disputes among the managers respecting the granting the use of the kirk ran very high; and the refusal, in a certain instance, was carried only by a majority of one, and so much against the feeling of the body of communicants, as, there is every reason to fear, will lead to an unpleasant collision between them upon the subject hereafter. Mr. Reston, the minister, and the elders of the Relief Church in Bell-street, at once acceded to the request made to them, and a large and influential audience assembled to listen to the charges against the Free Church and the Evangelical Alliance. Mr. G. Gilfillan, minister of the Secession Church, School Wynd, Dundee, presided.

At the request of the Kirkcaldy Anti-slavery Provisional Committee, Messrs. William Lloyd Garrison and Frederick Douglass, from America, and Mr. Robertson, secretary to the Scottish Anti-slavery Society, addressed a public meeting in Bethelfield chapel, on the evening of Thursday, the 22nd ult. And so interesting and important was this meeting held by the people of Kirkcaldy, that the above large house was well filled, although the bills intimating the meeting had only been posted a few hours previous. Upwards of a thousand persons were present. Mr. W. L. Garrison and Mr. Frederick Douglass delivered interesting addresses, in which they pointed out the injurious influence of the conduct of the Free Church and the Alliance upon the interests of the American slaves, riveting their previously loosening chains, and destroying that

fair prospect which before existed of their speedy emancipation. The addresses of the speakers were loudly cheered, and resolutions of thanks to the deputation of the Anti-slavery League, and of approval of its proceedings in denouncing the apostasy of the Free Kirk and the Alliance, were passed unanimously.

On Saturday, the same gentlemen, and Mr. George Thompson, addressed a public meeting at Perth, at which about 500 persons were present.

A singular illustration of the depth of feeling which is felt on the subject of slavery throughout Scotland, was exhibited on Monday week. Messrs. Thompson, Garrison, and Douglass, having visited the beautiful little Highland town of Dunkeld, in which they were unconscious of there being a single individual to whom they were known, were immediately waited upon by a deputation from the town's-people, strongly urging upon these popular advocates of the slaves to consent to a meeting being immediately called, "by tuck of drum," to take the sense of the inhabitants upon the all-absorbing topic. It was with much regret on both sides that the invitation was declined, previous engagements in the town of Perth preventing the possibility of acceding to the request. It is, however, proposed to make future arrangements to comply with the invitations forwarded to the deputation of the League from every town of note in Scotland.

#### AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

#### THE CAPTURE OF MONTEREY—THE CONDUCT OF THE WAR—THE NEW YORK CONVENTION.

New York, October 15th, 1846.

Stirring events have occurred since I last wrote you. The conquest of New Mexico, and the more recent signal success of the American army in that unfortunate country, displayed in the capture of Monterey on the 24th ult., furnish food for much reflection and lengthened comment. The most important circumstance connected with the latter event is, the terms on which the city capitulated; and these seem to give general dissatisfaction. The capture and duration of the whole of the Mexican forces appear to have been everywhere expected, and the people are unable to appreciate the motive which could induce General Taylor to accept of such apparently moderate terms from an enemy to whom he could dictate the most extreme conditions. The only reasonable hypotheses which have been suggested are, first, that General Taylor may have been short of ammunition; and, secondly, that the consideration of the necessity of supporting his prisoners may have urged him to take the course he adopted. But speculation on this point at the present time is idle, if not improper; the next advices will doubtless bring sufficient reasons from the officer himself for pursuing his plan of action. A more reasonable question is whether, if the Mexican army had been entirely captured and imprisoned, it would not have at once put a stop to the war, by making it impossible for the Mexicans to continue it for want of sufficient forces? The sixty days' armistice will give ample time and opportunity for "the enemy" to recover from their late defeat, and thus create the necessity of another battle.

These circumstances, though not mentioned, appear to have presented themselves to the mind of the Cabinet at Washington. The following extract from the *Washington Union* of Monday last, the day after the arrival of the news, throws an important light on the matter:—

"The terms of the capitulation of Monterey—all important as the possession of that post is to the further successful prosecution of the war—will arrest the attention of the public mind. The surrender, by the Mexican army, of the military stores, provisions, and cannon, collected in the city, will add very considerably to the resources of our troops, and weaken, in a greater proportion, the means of the enemy. The despatches of General Taylor do not inform us fully of the representations and views upon which he acted in granting to the enemy—subject, however, to instructions and orders from both governments—an armistice of eight weeks, during which time, in the absence of such orders, neither army is to advance beyond a specified line, about thirty miles in advance of Monterey. It must be borne in mind, however, that, in demanding such a suspension of hostilities in one of our lines of operation, the Mexican general may very probably have held out to General Taylor prospects of a pacification between the two countries, which, in fact, do not exist. . . . At all events, there can, as we conceive, be no doubt whatever that an armistice which was thus agreed to by General Taylor, subject to the order of the two governments, should be at once terminated."

In the same article, allusion is made to the offer of the American Government, to treat for peace, in the following words:—

"The reception of our last overture to negotiation by the Mexican rulers has determined our Government to pursue its military operations without cessation, and with the utmost energy, till the sole object of our war—a just and honourable peace, with proper security against a repetition of Mexican outrage—shall be obtained."

An important fact, which has much to do with the ability of the Government to prosecute hostilities, the editor has omitted to notice in the above, namely, that it has not yet been able to negotiate a loan for moneys necessary to carry on the war. The Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Walker, was in New York last week, endeavouring to make an arrangement with the banks for a loan of some millions, but left without being able to accomplish his object.

Before quitting this subject I should allude to the general impression which appears to have been created by the late news. With a natural feeling of pride at the valour and energy displayed by the Americans on the occasion of the battle, the mass of the people are far from being reconciled to the fact of war still existing. "Give Mexico her land, we will say nought concerning the expense we must bear, only give us peace." A New York contemporary, the *Tribune*, concluding a long article on the subject, thus speaks:—

"We trust the thirst for slaughter is now satiated, and that

our Government will make open and favourable proffers of peace to Mexico—proffers which the world will say she honourably may and ought to accept. Mere professions of a willingness to treat are not sufficient. Let the terms on which we will make peace be submitted to the impartial judgment of mankind, and let us at any rate refrain from further slaughter except in our own defence.

"We do not need the territory of Mexico; we should hardly consent to incorporate her people with ours on terms of perfect equality, and we have no right to subject them to a Government which they have no hand in directing. We can gain nothing by further invasion and offensive warfare that we ought to desire. Peace! Peace! give us Peace! Has there not been enough of human slaughter in such a cause as ours?"

Another noble illustration of a similar feeling is narrated in the *Christian Citizen* (Worcester, Massachusetts) of this week, Elihu Burritt's paper, the substance of which I transcribe.

An agent of the Government was sent to that town with proposals for the construction of a number of baggage waggon for the use of the army in Mexico. Calling at one manufactory, the partners in business, after consultation, gave answer that they would not make an army waggon on any terms, adding, in reply to the inquiries of the astonished agent, as their reason for declining his offers, that they "opposed the Mexican war from the beginning, they were opposed to it now, they did not wish to make any money out of it, for they believed it to be a great wrong, and would not be instrumental in helping it forward;" in fact "they did not believe in war; and with making implements to be used in its prosecution they would have nothing to do!" This is bringing the spirit of Christianity to bear upon the active concerns of life to some purpose.

I have had occasion once or twice to refer to the doings of a Convention in this state, called to construct a new constitution for the people. This body concluded its deliberations a few days ago, and have presented the result of their labours in the form of an entirely new code of laws, to be presented to the people for acceptance or refusal at the next election, which takes place in November. It is generally conceded, I believe, that, on the whole, it is an improvement on the old constitution. Religious freedom is more effectively secured—many of the "endless sinuosities" of law and law courts are to be abolished—the elective franchise is better secured against abuse—the judiciary is altered (whether for better or for worse, however, is matter of opinion)—corporation privileges are restricted, and many other reforms secured.

The extending of the elective franchise to the coloured population, on the same terms as to the white, was a matter of much debate and contention. The article in relation to the privileges of voting provides, that "every male citizen, of the age of twenty-one years, who shall have been a citizen for ten days, and an inhabitant of the state one year next preceding the election . . . shall be entitled to vote . . . but no man of colour, unless he shall have been for three years a resident of this state, and for one year next preceding any election shall be seized and possessed of a freehold estate of the value of two hundred and fifty dollars . . . shall be entitled to vote at such election." Although this passed the Convention by a considerable majority, yet, as the members present did not appear entirely satisfied to let it stand thus, a resolution was finally adopted, to refer the matter to the ballot boxes of the citizens of the state in the following words:—

Resolved,—That at the next general election, and at the same time when the votes of the electors shall be taken for the adoption or rejection of the amended Constitution, the additional amendment in the words following:— "§. Coloured male citizens, possessing the qualifications required by the first section of the second article of the Constitution (as above), other than the property qualification, shall have the right to vote for all officers that now are, or hereafter may be, elected by the people after the first day of January, 1847:" shall be separately submitted to the electors of this State for adoption, or rejection.

I am very doubtful myself whether this reform will be carried.

The non-arrival of the Great Britain has caused some alarm. It is apprehended that she may have met with the fate so narrowly escaped by the Great Western, and a violent storm on the 13th inst. has tended to increase this fear. If she sailed from Liverpool on the day advertised, she has been out more than three weeks.

H. S. S.

SINGULAR CONTROVERSY.—The gentlemen of the long robe are about to be engaged upon a subject exceedingly fertile in all that is required to bring forth legal talent. About six or seven years since, the Emperor of Russia sent out an order to India for five of the most elaborate Cashmere shawls that the Oriental looms are capable of producing, without limit to time or cost. In May last the package arrived; but, through some error, five pairs sent instead of five single shawls. In this dilemma the consignee sold the five duplicate shawls to Mr. George Smith, of Ludgate-hill, with an understanding that they should not be copied. The designs, however, appear to have possessed charms too powerful for the shawl dealer to withstand; the consequence is, that the patterns of the royal bijous, of three or four hundred pounds each, are now before the public in imitation manufacture of five to twelve pounds, with alterations which were considered sufficient by Mr. Smith, but which form the grounds of the suit at law.—*Evening Paper*.

Among the passengers arrived in England by the Great Western, is Mr. George Bancroft, the new minister of the United States at the Court of St. James's.

BRITISH TEMPERANCE LEAGUE.—At a meeting held in Glasgow, on Wednesday, it was resolved by the Temperance League to raise £20,000, payable in five years, to sustain the temperance agitation.



## POSTSCRIPT.

Wednesday, November 4th.

## OPENING OF THE PORTS.—DEPUTATION TO LORD JOHN RUSSELL.

Yesterday afternoon a deputation, consisting of Charles Cochrane, Esq., Mr. Ramsey, Mr. Jones, and other gentlemen, waited by appointment on Lord John Russell, in Downing-street, for the purpose of presenting a memorial to the Lords of the Treasury, praying their lordships to open the ports for the admission of corn duty free.

Mr. COCHRANE having read the memorial,

LORD JOHN RUSSELL said he did not think it necessary to make any remarks on the memorial which had just been read. But he could not forbear observing that it seemed to proceed on the assumption that there was now a prohibitory duty on the admission of foreign corn. That was not a correct representation of the facts of the case. Sir Robert Peel last session brought in and carried a measure which very considerably reduced the duty on corn, and, under that new measure, 3,000,000 quarters had already been let in, and a very large quantity more might be soon expected. Sir Robert Peel, seeing the impossibility of carrying the total abolition of the duty at once, proposed such a measure as he thought he could carry, and he (Lord John Russell), feeling also that the total and immediate repeal could not be carried, accepted and supported Sir Robert Peel's measure. The circumstances were, therefore, altered from what they were this time last year.

Mr. COCHRANE said, it was true that a very material reduction had taken place in the amount of the duty by Sir Robert Peel's measure, but it was still comparatively prohibitory, and led to a great deal of gambling at the people's expense. Dealers abroad were afraid to make shipments of corn to this country, because they did not know whether the duty on its arrival would be 10s. or 4s. He hoped, therefore, that his lordship would reconsider the question, and yet advise his colleagues to open the ports to the free admission of foreign corn.

HIS LORDSHIP said he could not do that, unless he saw a necessity for the measure. If he found it necessary he would consult with his colleagues as to the propriety of the step.

Mr. COCHRANE: I can inform your lordship that arrangements are now making for a vigorous agitation in the metropolis on the subject. Perhaps an energetic agitation will have the effect of prevailing on your lordship to listen to the prayer of the memorial which I have the honour to present to your lordship.

LORD JOHN RUSSELL: No, that would not induce me to take the step you suggest. But if I deem the measure necessary, if I see a probability that prices are about to rise, I will not, in that case, hesitate to advise my colleagues to order the immediate opening of the ports.

The deputation then withdrew, thanking the noble lord for the courtesy with which he had received them.

**THE BRITISH ANTI-STATE-CHURCH ASSOCIATION.**—In consequence of the great importance which this question has assumed by the present and prospective ecclesiastical policy of the leaders of both parties in this country, a public meeting of this body is announced (see advertisement) for Thursday next (to-morrow), November 5, at the London Tavern. We urge all who can to be present. The subject is most important to Christian men; and we are glad to know that the resolutions to be proposed will be placed in the hands of gentlemen (several of them from the country, now in town, holding conferences on the future proceedings of the society), who will do them ample justice.

## FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

**THE PORTUGUESE INSURRECTION.**—In an article on this subject, the *Chronicle* of this morning says:—"It is really startling to read the estimate which has been forwarded to us by our correspondent of the disposition of the troops. By this, it would appear that only six out of the sixteen regiments of infantry can be depended upon by the Queen; of the eight regiments of cagadores, only one; the eight regiments of cavalry are equally distributed between the Queen and the people. With regard to the artillery force, two regiments are for the Queen, two for the people; but to the first of the two former is appended the ominous note—"but not much confidence;" of the second it is remarked that it is "in a bad state of discipline." Of the absolute military force of the kingdom, then, there is a large preponderance in favour of the people. The vast majority of the peasantry are, we believe, on the same side. Of the ancient nobility of Portugal there is a large Miguelite section, and Oporto, the second city of the kingdom, has become the capital of the revolution. Every thing looks ominously for the Queen." The *Chronicle* deprecates foreign interference "as matters stand at present." The *Times* of yesterday announces that the mission of Admiral Parker, who is with a British squadron at Lisbon, would not authorise him to interfere in the internal dissensions of the country, but only to protect, as far as possible, British interests from any danger to which in the course of the insurrection they might be exposed, and afford, if necessary, an asylum to the Queen and the royal family.

**THE PALATINE OF HUNGARY** is not dead, it seems, but rapidly improving in health.

**THE RIVER PLATE.**—Mr. Hood has not succeeded in his mission. By advices from the Rio de Janeiro we learn that on the 7th of Sept. it was believed that negotiations with General Rosas were entirely broken off. Mr. Hood has arrived at Rio.

**AUSTRIAN INTOLERANCE.**—Private correspondence

from Constantinople of the 17th ult., announces that a serious misunderstanding had arisen between the Porte and the American Legation in that city, in consequence of the American Minister having afforded protection to an Armenian priest who had been delivered up to the Austrian authorities (for refusing to perform mass), from whose custody he escaped, and sought refuge in the house of an American missionary at Smyrna. The Armenian, in the mean time, escaped to America. The Armenian was not, it seems, an Austrian subject, but a rayah, having uniformly paid the *haratch*, or Christian tax. The Porte has made this circumstance the ground of a serious remonstrance to the American representative, and even intends to claim from the American Government that its fugitive subject be sent back again. The Austrian embassy, which (says the *Times*' correspondent) has latterly been following close to the wake of France in measures of bold interference with the Catholic subjects of the Porte, is laughed at for being outwitted.

**THE FRENCH AND ENGLISH GOVERNMENTS.**—The *Times* of yesterday, in referring to its Paris correspondence, says:—"Foremost in the contents of those letters stands an expression of regret at being obliged to communicate that the relations between the French and British Governments were becoming hourly less friendly. It is not merely rumoured, but absolutely asserted in the Court circles, that the French Chargé d'Affaires, or Minister Plenipotentiary, in London, Count Jarnac, had presented to Lord Palmerston a note from M. Guizot, complaining of the terms in which the English papers speak of the Montpensier marriage, and of the manner in which that marriage has been brought about. This must be a mistake." Count Jarnac is to be recalled from London, and to be replaced by Count St. Aulaire, the former ambassador, a man "of more grave and serious qualities." King Leopold, too, is to visit London.

## IRELAND.

**STATE OF THE COUNTRY.**—In the disturbed parts of Ireland pacification does not make way. Great alarm is felt in Tipperary at the hostile attitude assumed by the peasantry: all have fire-arms, which they ostentatiously parade. The southern papers are filled with the details of popular disturbances in Limerick, Clare, and Tipperary, such as plunder of provisions, "sheep slaughtering," robberies of arms and money, attacks on flour-mills, &c. Here is a specimen—a ferocious attack on a young lady—as related by a correspondent of the *Evening Mail*:—

Nenagh, Sunday, three o'clock p.m.—I have opened my letter to mention that Mrs. Finch, on returning from Nenagh church to her residence this day, has been attacked, her carriage broken, and one of the horses shot. I understand she has escaped, notwithstanding that two shots pierced the carriage windows. Some police were not far distant at the time, and succeeded in capturing two out of three of the villains, who have just been escorted past our windows to the prison." Mrs. Finch, the lady in question, resides at Killooleman, near Nenagh, is possessed of a noble income, and is a munificent benefactress of the poor. Her virtues, however, cannot protect her life from the ruthless barbarity of the assassin.

**REPEAL ASSOCIATION.**—The proceedings of Monday's meeting," says the *Times*, "notwithstanding the presence of the alpha and omega of Old Ireland, were more than ordinarily stupid, and were unrelieved by any feature of novelty save the fact of Mr. O'Connell having fairly drawn the sword upon his *quondam* ally, Mr. Smith O'Brien." For the future, he said, there was no possibility of a reconciliation. Rent £57.

**RELIEF MEASURES.—EXTENSION OF EMPLOYMENT.**—There is, I am happy to inform you, a decided improvement in the reports from several counties, where the public works are in full operation; and this change for the better is more striking in those districts where the local gentry and other classes are effectually working the system of voluntary relief, in co-operation with the Government.—*Correspondent of the Chronicle*.

**BUILDING CATHOLIC CHAPELS.**—Government has decided against giving any grants for building purposes. In reply to a letter on the subject from Wexford, Mr. Redington states, by command of the Lord-lieutenant, that presentments for the erection of places of worship have not in any case been approved.

**GREAT FREE-TRADE MEETING AT BIRMINGHAM.**—In compliance with a requisition to the Mayor, by nearly 2,000 gentlemen deeply interested in the trade of Birmingham, a numerous and influential meeting, at which from 4,000 to 5,000 persons were present, was held in the Town-hall of that borough, yesterday afternoon, to memorialise the Government to pass an order in Council for the abolition of the present duty on corn. Resolutions, in accordance with the object of the meeting, were moved and seconded by Mr. Scholefield, Mr. Edmonds, Mr. Mason (on behalf of the working men), Mr. Douglas, and Messrs. Muntz and Spooner, M.P.'s for the borough. The speech of the latter gentleman (a Protectionist in theory) was somewhat remarkable. He praised the Government for their wise measures during the present crisis.

He thought that having adopted the principle of free-trade, the very best thing they could now do was to carry it out to its fullest extent [cheers]. On that ground he had supported the present Government on the Sugar Duties Bill. On that ground he would offer no opposition to the proposal now for entire free-trade [repeated cheering]. At the same time he must state his decided conviction that they would never be right until they had cheap gold as well as cheap corn [cheers].

**PEACE SOCIETY.**—Last night 600 persons assembled in the noble room of the Hall of Commerce, in this city, to hear a lecture on the subject of Peace, from Dr. Bowring. All honour to the wisdom which selected such a champion. For whether we look at the arguments, reasoning, facts, statistics, or eloquence, of the lecturer, there must have been few indeed who retired from the meeting, either unaffected by, or unconvinced of, their truthfulness and force. The triumphs of war, and the victories of peace, were well depicted, though the real miseries of the former, and the not less substantial blessings of the latter, were scarcely half told. The

one, with all its pomp and splendour, drags in its train a frightful waste of treasure and human life, orphanage, and widowhood, crime and vice, demoralisation and misery, the gin palace, the union-house, a premature grave; the other is attended by an increasing and a healthy commerce, extended communication, and fraternisation with other countries, cultivation of the arts and sciences, a better and a wholesome literature, popular education, social and domestic improvement, and a thousand other blessings—but we must not attempt to describe it; our time and space prevent our doing it justice on the present occasion. We have pleasure in adding our testimony to the great hold the question already has on the public mind of this country; the result, in no small degree, of the incessant activity of the Peace Society. In our next we hope to give a more perfect notice of the lecture. We may add, for the information of our readers, that a lecture on various phases of the Peace question is announced for delivery at the same place every Tuesday evening during the present month.

**PUBLIC MEETINGS TO-MORROW.**—To-morrow, the anniversary of the Gunpowder Plot, there will be quite a galaxy of public meetings to promote important objects in connexion with the social and religious improvement of the people. There is, first, the meeting of Mr. Cabell's National Anti-poor-law Benevolent Union to be held in the morning at the London-tavern; and in the evening there is a tea-party in connexion with that excellent institution, the Young Men's Christian Association, and the first assembly for the season of the friends of the British Anti-state-church Association; and lastly there will be on the same evening an Early-Closing demonstration in the Free-trade-hall, Manchester, under distinguished auspices. The meeting will be presided over by George Wilson, Esq., and to give it a greater degree of interest, the Earl of Ducie, Lord John Manners, M.P., the members of Parliament for Manchester and Salford, Charles Hindley, Esq., M.P., George Dawson, Esq., M.A., of Birmingham, Charles Knight, Esq., of London, Dr. Robert Vaughan, and many others, have promised to attend and take part in the proceedings on this interesting occasion.

MR. EATON, M.P. for Cambridgeshire, died very unexpectedly at Malta, a few days ago. We hear that Mr. Adeane, Mr. Townley, Mr. Childers, Lord George Manners, Lord Cantilupe, and Lord Cosmo Russell, have been named as likely to solicit the suffrages of the electors. The names of Sir Culling Smith and Captain Peyton (son of Sir H. Peyton) have also been mentioned.—*Globe*.

**WEST GLOUCESTERSHIRE REPRESENTATION.**—A numerous and influential meeting of independent electors of West Gloucestershire was held on Monday, Nov. 2, at the King's Head, Gloucester, "for conference and explanation among themselves" on the subject of recent events affecting the representation. The chair was occupied by Mr. Josiah Hunt, a tenant farmer, and a respectable member of the Society of Friends. A great number of influential electors, chiefly of the middle class, took part in the discussion—Mr. Nicholson, of Lydney; Mr. Harman Visger, of Bristol; Mr. Aaron Gould, of Bilson; Mr. John Trotter, of Bledialoe; Mr. S. P. Jackson, of Bristol; and the Chairman, being the principal speakers. At the close, resolutions were unanimously adopted,—repelling the imputations cast upon the constituency generally, disavowing and repudiating all such control or influence as would interfere either with the free choice of the electors or with perfect fidelity to their interests on the part of their representative, condemning the recent political conduct of the Hon. Granville Berkeley, and appointing a committee to take all necessary steps to secure, at the next vacancy, a correct representation of the Liberal and independent electors.

**THE MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS** for town councillors in the various corporations took place on Monday. From the various returns which have come to hand, very few of the elections seem to have been contested on political grounds. In all the larger corporations, however, the Liberals have a decided preponderance.

**"THE IRISH WASTE LAND IMPROVEMENT SOCIETY."**—We take the following extract from the report of this admirable Institution, and trust that the interesting result will not be lost upon Government:—

No tenant of the Society has received the slightest aid or alms from the Government, or any charitable funds; but, in the periods of the greatest difficulty, had been rescued from distress by fair wages for labour, and the produce of their own little farms. Three thousand persons dwelling on the Society's estates, which only a few years since were mostly wild and barren wastes, are now pursuing their wonted avocations in order and peace. The habits of the people are improved; instruction given both by precept and example; and the laws of the country are respected and obeyed, as is now the case, and was not the case when the Society commenced its operations. At Ballinakill the school-house, with a dwelling-house for the master, are both completed, and 150 of the peasants' children are already receiving instruction therein. In 1838 this site was a grouse mountain: now it contains 635 plantation acres, which are let. At Kilkenin there are 2,296 plantation acres reclaimed and let: the profit this year (1845) amounts to £3 10s. per acre; four years since these bogs produced nothing.

**INCREASED CONSUMPTION OF MILK.**—The farmers in Cheshire and Lancashire have nearly discontinued making cheese and butter, in consequence of the increased demand for milk, which is attributed to the increased consumption of rice, Indian meal, and oatmeal, owing to the scarcity of potatoes.—*Liverpool Times*.

We beg to acknowledge the receipt of 7s. subscription from Mr. S. B. Jackson, Liverpool, for Dr. Sheridan's family; and £1 1s. from John Edger, Esq., Pinkstone, for Mr. Woods's case (of Elstead).

## CORN MARKET. MARK LANE. THIS DAY.

	Wheat	Barley	Oats	Beans	Peas	Flour.
English ....	2080					1590
Scotch.....	1670					
Irish .....			340			
Foreign ....	2840	2220	11780			

Prices remain the same as on Monday.



Terms for advertising in the *Nonconformist*.  
 For Eight Lines and under . . . . . 5s. 0d.  
 For every additional Two Lines . . . 6d.  
 Half a Column. . . £1 | Column. . . . . £2  
 \* All communications to the Editor should be addressed  
 to the office, 3, Whitefriars-street, Fleet-street.

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We have letters from two correspondents at Billericay, each complaining of our insertion of a letter as an advertisement: the one because we did not give it the honours of a bolder type, and a more conspicuous place, and the other because we admitted it at all. The paragraph of news which first appeared on the subject of the presentation of plate to Mr. Dewhurst, the Independent minister, came to us as most intelligence of this kind does, and found insertion as a matter of mere routine. When the letter which appeared in our advertising columns was sent, we refused it insertion, clearly foreseeing the annoyance to which our readers would be exposed in being troubled with a personal and local contest in which they could not take the slightest interest. What we refused to insert as a letter, was inserted as an advertisement, by the party who brought it. We wished to show, by allowing this, that, although we would not wholly debar our columns from the correction of an erroneous impression produced by the original paragraph, we would give no facilities to an unseemly discussion. We beg, therefore, to announce to both our correspondents that the original paragraph found its way into our columns without editorial sanction—that all future communications respecting it must be inserted on the sole responsibility of the parties interested—and that, in our judgment, it would be unwise and unprofitable to carry on any discussion of this kind in a public print.

## The Nonconformist.

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, NOV. 4, 1846.

## SUMMARY.

THE *Standard* was wrong. The Cabinet Council assembled on Thursday last did not decide upon convening Parliament early in November, and did decide against opening the ports. Lord John Russell, we are told, was influenced to give way by information received from Mr. Bancroft, the newly-appointed ambassador from the United States to London. Lord Palmerston, it is also said, discovered great anxiety for an early session of Parliament, with a view to expose French intrigues anent the Spanish marriages. The *Times*, which may be regarded as the ministerial organ, after having frightened up prices by proclaiming an impending and almost inevitable famine, true to its vocation, followed up its announcement of Cabinet decisions by attempting to prove that there was little reason for apprehending scarcity, and that a four-shilling duty upon the importation of wheat, is a tax which benefits the Exchequer without the slightest injury to the consumer. We have commented upon the remarkable determination of the Whigs in another place. We need only here note, that, if the frequency of Cabinet Councils may be justly regarded as an indication, the Whigs are far from happy or united. Their general policy with respect to Ireland, so far as it can be gathered from their public acts, commands our approval. Their imperial policy is just what it ever was—timid, indecisive, and, as we think, disastrous.

Every week brings to light fresh anomalies in the condition of Ireland and its people. The perversity of the latter—and, in this expression, we may include landlord and farmer, agitator and his blind followers—seems to be absolutely unexampled. Spite of the good intentions and energy of Government, its great difficulty is rather more formidable than otherwise. Mr. O'Connell has shown himself more than incompetent to grapple with the appalling evil. His grand panacea is for Government to turn provision-merchant. Food depôts in all parts of the country he declares to be the right of the people; and he gives it as his opinion that, unless they are established, and food sold at reduced prices, "the people will starve by thousands." Such was his statement at the Fermoy meeting, coupled with complaints of the tardy measures of Government, of the low rate of wages allowed to the people, and praises of the generous policy pursued by Sir R. Peel during the potato blight of last year. The number of individuals now provided with employment on public works is calculated at more than 60,000, so that from 300,000 to 400,000 persons are probably provided for. The Government have already granted loans to the amount of more than half a million, which are to be repaid by the landlords, but which, we predict, will never be refunded. In fact, there is no doubt that the greatness of the emergency has prevented the selection of employment with any due regard to future productiveness. At all events, many of the works undertaken are of an unprofitable nature, and, however much Government may insist, we fear it will be impossible to get the money back again. The *Times* of yesterday contains several statements which, in spite of the general accuracy of that journal, we should find it difficult to believe, had not recent experience taught us to be surprised at no intelligence from that country. Although the extract is somewhat long, its importance will justify its insertion without curtailment:—

"Of course there is want, but there is also the grossest misrepresentation and fraud; and, what is worse still, there is good reason for supposing that the calamity is aggravated by the cry and by the exorbitant demands upon the Treasury which agitators have mischievously put into the mouths of the people. Productive labour has been brought to a standstill by the hope of a winter's repose upon 'relief' wages. It would be thought, perhaps, neither a very charitable nor

a very decent expression were we to say that the whole Irish population is 'making a very good thing' of the famine. There are, however, some very significant facts, explain them who can. Every branch of the Irish revenue, particularly the excise, is flourishing almost beyond precedent. The distilleries are in brisker work than they have been for several years; and while Government is called on to ransom the whole earth for food, the wholesome meal of thousands is daily converted into an innutritious and hurtful stimulus. In the districts where the complaint is the loudest, Clare and Limerick, the deposits in the savings-banks are higher than ever, and there has not been any perceptible increase in the amount withdrawn. The small farmers are paying neither wages nor rent. They are laying by. It can scarcely be credited to what purposes both the relief labour and the relief wages are applied. We are positively informed, that it is not uncommon for members of the relief committee to put their own tenants, labourers, or debtors, upon the relief list, and, by a private arrangement, to lay an embargo on the wages. The potato crop all this time is left in the ground, it being an object not to ascertain the extent of the failure, or do any profitable work. If it is ever the worse for wet, it is likely to suffer that disadvantage now. So great a point, however, is made of leaving it under the veil of the earth, that we shall not be surprised to hear of men being shot for digging up their potatoes, just as every day reports fresh victims to the ordinance against paying rent. Jobbing is become so notorious, that sense of shame is overpowered in a general competition for the spoil."

To this catalogue of facts, the *Times* might have added another, mentioned in Lord John Russell's admirable letter to the Duke of Leinster—viz., that the large farmers have their granaries well stocked with the produce of the late corn harvest in every part of the country, and only now, that there is a prospect of a large foreign supply, is it being brought to market! Whether or not there is any exaggeration in the above statements, it must be evident to all, that a system of public charity towards Ireland would, in this state of things, be in a tenfold degree more injurious to its people than burdensome to this country. The Government, therefore, deserve great credit for their firmness in the present crisis, and their determination not to sacrifice the future welfare of the distressed Irish, and the just claims of the other parts of the kingdom, to the clamours of insolvent landed proprietors, and the demands of an indolent peasantry.

The Anti-slavery League continues to expose the conduct of the Evangelical Alliance in reference to slaveholders. Meetings have been held at Glasgow, Edinburgh, Dundee, Kirkcaldy, and Perth, at which Messrs. Thompson, Garrison, and Douglass have poured forth their thrilling eloquence, and have found the most enthusiastic response. There is a parallelism between the feeling of American churches in relation to slavery, and British voluntary churches in relation to the establishment, so close and distinct, that it can hardly fail to have been observed by reflecting men on both sides of the Atlantic. It is a subject, however, which cannot be discussed in a single paragraph. We purpose to return to it, for it is our honest belief that the Evangelical Alliance, whatever may have been the design of its projectors, is calculated to damp and to frustrate the energies of those who seek, in America, to emancipate body—in Great Britain, to emancipate mind.

Foreign intelligence is of a stirring character. The serious nature of the insurrection in Portugal, threatening, if successful, the ultimate expulsion of the royal family, proves the hold which democratic sentiments have taken upon the popular mind. France is divided in its attention, between the disasters occasioned by the overflowing of the Loire, and the diplomatic embarrassments brought about by the family ambition of Louis Philippe in Spain. America is insane with joy at the fall of Monterey, and speaks boastingly of the honours she has carved out for herself by warlike prowess. There, however, as here, it may be proper to draw a distinction between the Government and the people. The former will reap the glory—the latter will inherit all the penalties. Loss of blood, interruption of trade, waste of treasure, and extensive demoralisation, must be the heavy price paid for the most brilliant successes; and when America has annexed to her territory one new State after another, she will discover that she has aggrandised herself to no useful purpose, and that what she has gained in territory she has lost in compactness, freedom, and strength.

## HOW TO FRIGHTEN AWAY DEARTH.

In the city of Mexico, upon which tropical storms oftentimes discharge their fury, it is the custom of the priestridden inhabitants to meet the pother of the skies by the clanging of church-bells, and to scare the demon of the tempest by incessantly pealing in his ears the music of the belfry. In England we deal after a similar fashion, with approaching scarcity—but instead of bells we use the living voice of man, and a triple-bob-major is exchanged for the cry of "Open the ports." The efficacy of this preventive to apprehended famine, depends chiefly upon the earnestness and strength of the cry. Let it but swell into a volume sufficiently capacious to represent the public will, and dearth miraculously retires. Cabinet ministers meet and resolve—and the current of the press is changed in a moment. The nation bids good-bye to want, and looks forward with complacent confidence to "cheapness and plenty."

"Open Sesame" never worked with so marvellous a talismanic power as "Open the ports." Our prospects are all changed. Times are mending, and the *Times* are on another tack. The deficiency of food in western Europe is compensated for by the abundance of the east. Our own harvest has risen above the average. Prices are not by any means so high as they were last year. Supplies, which not all our shipping could have brought to hand, are already shipped and on the way.

The prayer ordered by her Majesty in Council, and drawn up by the Primate, was premature. The exigency under which our clergy cried to heaven, was not great enough to burst through a so-called compact with the aristocracy. Ireland is better off than was expected—and, even if worse, could derive no advantage from an increase in our common store of wheat. Four shillings tax makes no perceptible difference in the price of bread—if remitted, it would merely be transferred to the pocket of the speculator. Nothing is to be gained by breaking faith with the monopolists. The danger, which appeared imminent, was chiefly imaginary. It existed in men's fears, but not in reality. We are all right as we are. We shall be all right if we remain as we are. And Ministers, who determine that nothing shall be meddled with, have come to a very wise, far-seeing, humane, and statesmanlike decision.

Of course, we have nothing to do but to rejoice and be thankful. As, at such a time, a four-shilling duty is discovered to be positively harmless, might we not in ordinary seasons try an eight-shilling one without much risk? Since Ireland is in no wise affected by the comparative abundance or scarcity of wheaten food in England, ought we not to regard the present year as, in point of fact, a year of plenty? Where is her Majesty's Council, where the Archbishop of Canterbury, where the whole brotherhood of the clergy, that they have overlooked the propriety of national thanksgiving? If ministers have decided aright, if the justification of them by the *Times* is well founded, and if the dearth has shrunk, upon strict examination, into such a bugbear that it would be madness to let it interfere with the due course of legislation, does it not become us to exhibit our gratitude as solemnly as we gave utterance to our desires? Is it decent to entreat of God that he will alter the course of his providential dispensations, and then, when we find that there is no need to shift, even by a hair's breadth, the decisions of Parliament, refuse to acknowledge that He has been "better to us than our fears"? The Government has placed itself in this dilemma.—They either apprehended famine, or they did not. If the first, why refuse to shape their own policy with a view to avert the danger, when they asked the Supreme so to modify his dispensations as to secure the same end? If the last, why beseech Heaven to go out of the way for their deliverance, when they deem the occasion too trivial to deviate an inch from their own way? Faugh! The hypocrisy of the whole thing is revolting to the uttermost!

Our readers will do us the justice of remembering that, in the face of a public agitation to open the ports, we anticipated the disappearance of those terrible chimeras, under the pressure of which prices rose with unexampled rapidity. We always suspected, moreover, that party compacts would avail with the Whigs more certainly than national straitness, and that official etiquette would be regarded by them as much more important than bold statesmanship. We were right. Perhaps, therefore, we shall now be expected to measure the comparative obligations of a political compact when it comes into collision with a state necessity.

Actual famine we never apprehended; but a season of commercial difficulty, brought on by deficiency and dearth of food, we did. We do not learn that such fears must now be renounced as visionary. The price of bread in this country during the next nine months, and with it, of course, the price of all other provisions may be expected, in the language of the markets, to "rule high." Experience has taught us the results which such a state of things will entail upon the industry of the empire. The labour which was formerly equivalent to food and clothing must this year be expended in exchange for food alone. Multiply this fact by millions, and you may ascertain the extent to which all must suffer who live by the manufacture of clothing articles. The demand ceasing, employment ceases with it; and, where employment is scarcely needed, wages necessarily fall. To a very large proportion of our population, therefore, a general scarcity amounts to nearly the same thing as positive famine. There may be enough for all, if the distribution of our stores were equal; but, to men without means, it is no alleviation of misery to be assured that our granaries are well filled. Have we no recollection of the past? Ought not the bare prospect of reproducing the distress of 1841-42 to rouse every patriot to energetic efforts, if possible, to avert the evil? Are all the rules of political economy to be violated in order to set Irish poverty to work? and must Lancashire and the West Riding be forced into idleness and suffering by a dogged refusal to give the principles of political economy fair play? Why must our northern artisans be put on scant fare and nakedness, when even idleness in the sister isle is ministered to with elaborate forethought? Why? Let one substantial reason be rendered why!

The compact! aye, the compact! Well! we have no desire to witness the infusion into our national policy of an element of instability. Doubtless, under ordinary circumstances, the advantages gained by a steady adherence to recent settlements outweigh any which could result from perpetual change. But we must take leave to ask whether every kind of tampering with the people's food was not an usurpation which no reasons could justify? The bargains of the Legislature on this head are not binding on the people. The monopolists fought out their fight to the last; and he who conceded to them a temporary remnant, consulted his own triumph rather than the kingdom's wants. Be this, however, as it may; subsequent events have stamped the compact as a disastrous one for the



commonwealth. Who is to give way? On the one hand we have a few degrees more or less of accommodation to the landowners, government by whom, says the *Times*, when writing at *Irishmen*, "the population, the intellect, the ambition, the energy, of the country do not like"—on the other hand, we have the question of employment or idleness, comfort or beggary, health or squalor, morality or crime, to be decided for hundreds of thousands, and of commercial ease or embarrassment to hundreds of thousands more. Who, then, ought to give way? Stand by the compact, say the Whig ministry, and let manufactures and commerce do their best to ride out the storm.

But, we shall be told, the abolition of the remaining temporary restrictions on the importation of food will profit nobody but greedy speculators. Oh, no! of course not! It is now too late—the remission of the duty would have no effect whatever upon prices between this and the next harvest. How comes it, we ask, that this discovery has just been made? Why do continental governments commit the absurdity of opening the ports? How profoundly ignorant must have been our various chambers of commerce! What sophistries must have passed current for genuine and convincing argument until now! Lord John Russell shakes his head, and forthwith it is expected that every man in the kingdom should shake his head in sympathy. What was before "Yes" becomes "No." What was once black is transmuted into white. A whole people had reasoned themselves into a conviction which, at Lord John's bidding, they are now to reason themselves out of again. This is one of the blessings of a Whig Administration. Whilst they are in we may anticipate crises in great plenty, but we may not expect to squeeze anything out of them. Over the door of their council-chamber the old proverb might stand as an increasingly appropriate motto,—*"Great cry and little wool!"*

#### WASTE LANDS, AND SUPERABUNDANT LABOUR.

"COMMON sense," says the *Morning Chronicle* of Monday last, "seldom proves to be altogether new." Granted—and, perhaps, we may add with as much truth, that the exigencies of our own day call aloud, not for ingenuity, but for simple honesty. When, a few weeks back, we suggested the propriety of dealing with waste lands in Ireland much as they are dealt with in our distant colonies, we but gave expression to what, in view of all the circumstances of the case, might naturally have been the first thought of every intelligent inquirer. We are not surprised to find that others had urged the expedient before us; we should have wondered far more to discover that we had first hit upon so obvious a mode of alleviating the miseries of the Irish people. The real marvel is, that the remedy has been suffered to remain so long in obscurity. It appears that Mr. Blacker, of Armagh, the manager of Lord Gosford's and other estates in the north of Ireland, and who has had sufficient experience in the management, both of Irish land and Irish labourers, propounded the plan, the leading principle of which we advocated, as early as 1834, in a prize essay to which the Dublin Society awarded their gold medal. We make no apology for ample quotations, for which we are indebted to the *Morning Chronicle*.

Mr. Blacker proposes, almost in the very words which we employed—

"That the State should assume the right of taking to itself those tracts of reclaimable land which the owners continue to let remain uncultivated, and after giving fair compensation, should make a practical experiment whether they could not be colonised to advantage. Let the experiment, of course, be first made where the greatest chance of success exists, that is, where fuel and limestone are to be had, and drainage most practicable; or "where extensive and reclaimable morasses are owned by such a number of proprietors as to make any joint effort at reclaiming the least likely to take place. In this respect the valuable reports of the Bog Commissioners, made some years back, and the present Ordnance survey, would give ample information. Take, for example, the Bog of Allen, where there are, I believe, thousands of acres, capable of drainage, to which no individual right can be proved. Suppose Government to undertake the drainage of this, and to purchase, by a valuation, such parts as any property could be proved in. Let the work be then undertaken at the public expense, under the direction of experienced engineers, and let the workmen be stimulated to exertion by having an allotment of ten to twenty acres in perpetuity proposed to them as the reward of good conduct. Their own numbers would afford mutual protection, and as soon as the drainage was completed, let their lots be marked out, and they turned over from the engineer to the agriculturist."

On the mode of extending aid to these settlers at home, these domestic colonists—how humiliating that such expressions should be capable of correct application!—Mr. Blacker says:—

"Government should not advance one farthing, except for such objects as supplied the means of industry, as lime, seeds, &c., and some assistance to roof their huts. Let every comfort be the fruit of their own industry, to raise which to the utmost pitch of exertion nothing more would be necessary than to hold out the prospect of a perpetuity, as above-mentioned."

"Suppose a settler to have earned, by previous labour under the engineer, the small sum that would support him whilst he would be engaged in setting his potatoes upon his new lot, and having done so, that he should then return to his work until his crop was ripe, and that in his extra hours he should, during the summer, put up a small cabin, which his earnings might, perhaps, enable him to do, or with the assistance of 40s. or 50s. advanced to him; he would then be perfectly fit to proceed in reclaiming, and with much less hardship and suffering than attends an emigrant on his first settlement in America, which would cost as much for one family as would put thirty here in the way of becoming independent."

"It is the charm contained in the word *perpetuity* which induces such numbers of individuals, who have been accus-

tomed to many of the comforts of life, to emigrate to America, and there undergo hardships far beyond what any settler would experience at home. . . . I have supposed the settler a mere pauper; but the idea of obtaining a perpetuity, without incurring any ill-will, or being exposed to any insecurity, would bring settlers from all parts of the kingdom, having capital to build houses and reclaim the lands without any assistance whatever. In fact, I am fully persuaded, that if Government confined themselves merely to the purchasing all land that was allowed to lie waste by the owners, and, having brought it into a state fit for cultivation by draining, would then let it in perpetuity, in small farms, at a remunerating rent, there would be applicants enough to occupy any land that might in this way be brought into the market, and with capital sufficient for its cultivation."

To the substantial merits of this plan, the *Morning Chronicle* does not object. It is even more liberal than the writer from which it quotes. Seldom have we seen in its columns remarks in which we can more heartily coincide, than the following:—

"We want something which may be regarded as a great act of national justice—healing the wounds of centuries by giving, not selling, to the worthiest and most aspiring sons of the soil, the unused portion of the inheritance of their conquered ancestors. We want, especially, something which cannot be understood or represented as a mere pecuniary speculation for the profit of the revenue. We want England to have the credit of doing something in love to Ireland, or in duty to her, and not that of making her very beneficence subservient to extracting more gain from a soil, her title to which, until confirmed by the lapse of ages, was no other than that of usurpation and conquest. We, therefore, wish the new proprietary to have the benefit of whatever the State can do for them at the price it costs to the State. And in testimony to the moral effect which may be expected, we need only quote one short passage more from Mr. Blacker:—

"I maintain that there is, generally speaking, no want of industry, if you let the advantage of exertion be clearly seen—of which I have had repeated proofs. . . . The spirit of industry which will arise with the first appearance of being put in the way of bettering their situation will be sufficient to astonish any person who has not had experience of what such a change of measures will produce. In this respect I can speak from personal knowledge."

"And of personal knowledge few Irishmen have more than Mr. Blacker, or have used it to better purpose."

There is an air of honesty in this which we like amazingly, and especially from such a quarter—a wisdom, too, before which all the charlatanism of late days, which aimed at extracting Irish prosperity from priestly domination, and which might just as rationally have aimed at extracting "sunbeams from cucumbers," may well sink away abashed. Begin here, and you will begin to some purpose. Set aside the absurd and exclusive claims of a territorial aristocracy, and go seriously to work with a view to the permanent benefit of the people, and the problem before you is not so very difficult. Out of a hundred intelligent men, ninety-nine, at least, would be competent to solve it.

**DISTILLATION FROM SUGAR.**—If the whole of the imported molasses and the estimated surplus of sugar were used for brewing, this would economise the use of malt to the extent of 1,596,000 quarters, and would produce a gain to the revenue of more than half a million sterling; and the quantity of barley so economised would furnish food, if not to a million and a half, to considerably more than a million of human beings for a year.—*Economist*.

**MR. FERRAND AGAIN.**—The hon. member for Knarborough has, at length, become entangled in the meshes of the law. At the Court of Queen's Bench, on Monday (the first day of term), Sir F. Theigier applied to the court, upon the part of Mr. George Cornwell Lewis, one of the Poor Law Commissioners, for liberty to file a criminal information against the defendant for the publication of two letters, which had appeared, under the signature of Mr. Ferrand, in the *Times* of the 8th and 10th of August last, which deeply reflected upon the character and conduct of Mr. Lewis, and which Mr. Ferrand had admitted to have been written by himself. They referred to the Poor-law Commission, the Keighly Union, Mr. Mott, and other familiar topics of Mr. Ferrand's, and charged Mr. Lewis with "deliberate falsehood," &c. The application was granted.

**DEATH OF MR. P. M. STEWART, M.P. FOR RENFREWSHIRE.**—The *Glasgow Post* announces that the death of this gentleman took place on Friday. The late lamented member was a decided Liberal in his religious, as well as in his political, views. He was one of the ablest and most unflinching supporters of the Free Church movement, both in the House of Commons and in private life. So far and so disinterestedly did he carry his opinions on this subject, that he gave much offence to many of his best friends during the non-intrusion controversy, and by several of them he was considered to have perilled his return to Parliament in the cause. He was only forty-eight years of age.

**STATE OF PORTUGAL.**—We understand that Colonel Wyde is about to proceed to Portugal, for the purpose of furnishing to the Government information upon the state of the disturbed districts in that country. Some addition, we believe, will be made to the British fleet in the Tagus.—*Morning Chronicle*.

**EDUCATION IN WALES.**—The Government have issued the Commission to inquire into the State of Education in Wales. Mr. Henry Vaughan Johnson has been appointed to North Wales. There are three Commissioners. The object of the commission is to ascertain, as accurately as circumstances will permit, the existing number of schools of all descriptions, for the education of the children of the labouring classes, or of adults—the amount of attendance, the ages of the scholars, and character of the instruction given in the schools.

**SIR ROBERT PEEL** has been suffering from an attack of gout during the last week, at Drayton Manor, Staffordshire. On Saturday last, the right honourable baronet, although considered to be improving, was unable to leave his room.—*Evening Paper*.

The personal estate of the late Bishop of St. Asaph has been estimated for duty at £40,000.

#### THE "TIMES" ON THE BRITISH CONSTITUTION.

The Constitution gives to property a predominance over numbers, intellect, virtue, enterprise, and many other legitimate pretensions to power. The man who is born to 20,000 acres speaks louder, under our laws, than 20,000 men. The laws are made and administered; offices are created and filled; honours are comparatively monopolised, by men of property, and that chiefly of property in land. All this is something over and above what people usually mean when they talk of "the rights of property;" and against which they usually set such duties as that of almsgiving, or education, or supporting religion, or occasional residence when possible.

In the estimation of all their countrymen, as of the whole civilised world, as also in fact, our landlords are our territorial chiefs. That is the fact implied in the boast that our Constitution, in addition to its monarchical and republican elements, contains an equal proportion of the aristocratic. The fact is with difficulty tolerated by the more popular portion of the community. It is only tolerable from the consideration of its active utility. Time after time the political rights of property, especially of land, have been in imminent peril. They have been saved only by the allegation of the great responsibilities with which they were linked. Take away from land its magistracies, its titles, its representative influence, its feudal rights, its ecclesiastical patronage, and all the rest of its political poetry and power, and it will immediately be found, it is alleged, that you must create a new and expensive administration of your laws. On these grounds the burdensome fact is endured. The population, the intellect, the ambition, the energy of the country, do not like a government by landowners.—*Times* of yesterday.

#### OUR FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

(From *Tait's Magazine* for November.)

The Foreign Secretary and all his array of diplomatic and consular agents, with the military servants he can call to his aid, are appointed by the public (through the constitutional channels), to protect the public. Their sole duty is to protect British interests. Their conduct ought to be guided by utilitarian principles, the same as that of the Home Department. But the principles which still regulate the Foreign Department have been inherited from a period when ministers were the servants of kings, not of the people, and when the great aim and object of kings was to increase their territories at the expense of their neighbours. While the mass of English society, contented with what belongs to them, seek only for protection, such as we have described, under the auspices of our foreign ministers, they and their dependants are projecting not exactly conquests, but the means of making other states subservient to our ends, by marshalling them as feudatories under our banner. The same vain dream occupies the fancy of the Government of France; and the two great nations which ought to be at the head of civilisation, and display most common sense in their conduct, are in momentary danger of being precipitated into war, because the dreamy ambitions of those who administer their governments clash. In France, which was thoroughly monarchised from the time of Henri IV. to the time of Louis XVI., the people imbibed the spirit of their Government, and that Government was completely organised upon principles of external aggression. Too large a portion of the community still sympathise with this vain imagination of external aggrandisement; and there is an hereditary diplomatic profession or college, skilled in the unholy wiles of the trade. But in England kingly government has been a shadow since the first great revolution of 1640. The mass of the people have never been transformed into asinine worshippers of external aggrandisement. No ministry has ever been able to retain power by its foreign policy. Our really great men have found more laurels to be gained in the Home Department. The Foreign has been left to the secondary characters, or to flashy statesmen. This has to a certain extent impressed a more practical and rational character upon our general Government. But by removing the Foreign Department from the constant control of public opinion, a necessary consequence of the subordinate light in which it has been viewed, greater license has been allowed to its occupants. They have contracted foreign tastes and habits; *invitâ Minervâ*, they have aped the diplomatists of Austria and France. Mere satellitical dependants of the premier for the time being, they have entered into an unequal contest with men who were supported by the whole energies of Government; usurping the authority due to the nation only. British diplomacy, regarded at best as a mere ornamental appendage of Government, has been imitative,—desultorily pursued,—the laughing-stock of Europe.

Yet the office and its dependants are strong enough, though useless and often mischievous themselves, to prevent the intrusion of practical men acting upon rational principles. It is in the Foreign Office as in all other departments of Government. Its nominal head is appointed because his showy style of speaking, or his influence with a number of constituencies or noble lords, makes him an important ally in Parliament. He enters the office without previous training, without much acquaintance with the history of his department; he is at the mercy of the head clerks or permanent secretaries, whose comfort requires that the old beaten routine of duty should be adhered to. The vacancies in the office are filled up from time to time by young men fresh from college, who have no notion of the real business of life, who are easily led to believe that the trifles they see and hear gravely discussed are important affairs. Our diplomatic agents and consuls are appointed in consequence of bargains for parliamentary support. They are poor lords, or cadets of good families, or ex-officers of the Spanish legion, who made themselves serviceable at a Westminster election, or members of Parliament who have run themselves out at elbows by keeping a French cook and frequenting hells. The minor appointments are bestowed upon disreputable protégés, to keep them out of sight; the more important upon men



of plausible and pleasing manners, to keep them in sight.

Thus has been created, and thus is upheld, that rankest of British humbugs, our Foreign Department. If a British subject is wronged or outraged in some Foreign State—if the property of British subjects is unjustly detained abroad—if pirates scour the seas, rendering our commercial voyages dangerous, it is only after long and expensive delays that redress is to be obtained, and in the majority of cases redress is sought in vain. No information is received by Government from our consuls respecting the statistics of foreign trade that can be relied upon: the Board of Trade dare not publish our consular reports for fear of exposing the system to ridicule. Mr. Macgregor must compile his bulky volumes about tariffs from printed books of travels, or any source but the archives of his own office. Our ambassadors, our *chargés d'affaires*, are far too great men to trouble themselves with commercial and such vulgar concerns. They are royal match-makers, (or match-marrers,) gossips at royal christenings, rivals with foreign potentates for the honour of holding the Egyptian or Constantinopolitan Courts in leading-strings. They are never to be had when their services could be of use; and they are ever ready to plunge their country into war, for some dozen acres of rocky or boggy land on the frontier of the Maine, for the glory of protecting some robber horde in the mountains of Syria, or for the sake of marrying a Queen of Spain to a Coburg instead of an Orleans.

The false oracle must be broken up and exposed. The conjurors must be made to give place to honest common-sense men of business. At the outbreak of the American revolution, the Franklins and Adamses were found more than matches in all real business for the most *rusé* and experienced diplomatists of Europe.

**ELIHU BURRITT AT LEEDS.**—On Tuesday last "the learned blacksmith" delivered a lecture at the Leeds Mechanics' Institution, on the Philosophy of Labour. The hall was crowded in every part. Many persons attended from Bradford, Bingley, Bramley, and other places at a distance; and great numbers who were anxious to be present found it impossible to gain admission. The chair was taken by Edward Baines, jun., Esq. "A sudden explosion of clattering feet and clapping hands," says the *Leeds Times*, "from the crowded assembly, announced the arrival of the lecturer. He entered along with about dozen other individuals. But there was no difficulty in deciding which of these was the man. The peculiar characteristics of the Anglo-American race are strongly marked in Elihu Burritt's physical development. His tall spare frame, dark wiry hair, oval face, shallow complexion, and earnest expression, contrasted singularly enough with the more lymphatic temperaments and less mobile countenances of his English companions. Strange, that already the Anglo-Americans should have become so clearly distinguishable from their English kinsmen! The lecture was on 'The Philosophy of Labour'—a congenial subject. Elihu Burritt proudly upholds the dignity of physical labour; and who is so well entitled to do so as himself, who in his own person exhibits so remarkable an example of its compatibility with the highest intellectual culture, and the most refined morality. At the commencement of his lecture, his voice and manner were somewhat monotonous; but from time to time, as he warmed with his subject, his eyes kindled, his voice swelled into powerful tones, his countenance became animated, and his action spontaneous and energetic. He thoroughly aroused the enthusiasm of his audience. In acknowledging a vote of thanks for his lecture, Mr. Burritt declared that he should devote himself to the promotion of friendly feelings and more cordial intercourse between this country and his own. A worthier mission he could not have chosen."

**THE FOG.**—A dense fog, a proper precursor of November, prevailed in London and the suburbs on Wednesday. The steam-boats were prevented plying on the river; there were many delays at the metropolitan railway termini, and many lamentable accidents. A coal-barge ran against London-bridge, and the jerk threw a man overboard: he was drowned. An apprentice fell from a vessel of Dock Gate Stairs, and perished. The trains on the railways were considerably delayed. In Cheapside, a young woman was knocked down by an omnibus; both her legs were broken, and she is not expected to recover. A boy's arm and collar-bone were broken, a butcher's cart running over him in the City-road. Two children were seriously hurt in the same neighbourhood. Two omnibuses came in contact in Oxford-street; and a gentleman was thrown off one of them, and dangerously injured. Other accidents are reported.—On the evenings of Monday and Tuesday week, Birmingham and the adjoining district were visited by very dense fogs, which effectually stopped all travelling on the roads between Birmingham, Dudley, and Wolverhampton, and, we regret to say, were the cause of many fatal accidents.

**WORKING SHORT TIME.**—The feeling in the manufacturing districts of Lancashire in favour of working short time is rapidly spreading, and, indeed, is becoming almost universal. In various parts of this county, short-time working is already commenced in some mills. In Preston, a number of mills (and a weaving-shop) have already commenced; and, at a meeting held in Manchester on Tuesday, it was determined to recommend short time to commence on the 6th of November. A similar resolution was unanimously adopted in Burnley, on Monday evening; in Bolton, short time is now pretty general; and at a meeting of the master cotton-spinners and manufacturers of Crompton, near Oldham, held on Saturday last, it was unanimously resolved to commence working four days a week, from the 9th of November next.—*Manchester Times*.—A series of public meetings are shortly to be held throughout the manufacturing districts in furtherance of the movement for obtaining a Ten Hours' Factory Act. Mr. Richard Oastler, "the Factory King," and Mr. Fielden are expected to attend the meetings.

## THE PERSECUTED PROTESTANTS OF MADEIRA.

(From the *Edinburgh Witness*.)

The painful and cruel persecution of the Protestants in Madeira has been for some time known to the public. When that persecution broke out, many of the converts fled to the mountains, and many of them got off to the William, a British merchantman, lying in the Bay of Funchal, whose destination was the West Indies. In a few days that vessel sailed with upwards of two hundred of the persecuted on board, and accounts have recently been received of their arrival in Trinidad. Two other ships were expected to carry off those who remained; and it is believed that, before this time, about 660 individuals will have reached Trinidad, or be on their way to that island. It is understood that the planters will pay the passage of the able-bodied labourers; but there are many aged, infirm, young, and females, who do not come under that description, and, to enable these to escape, their passage-money, amounting to about £6 per head, has been guaranteed by Christians in Madeira.

To show the character of the converts, the sufferings which they have, without a murmur, undergone for Christ's sake, and their claim on the sympathy and aid of God's people, we quote the following extracts from the letter of a lady, the wife of an English clergyman, who was in the midst of the outrages, and who, with her infant children, was obliged to take refuge in the British consulate. She says:—

The storm that in some measure agitated the English, could not fall so lightly upon the "little flock" in the island. The converts fled in all directions,—many passed nights in concealment amongst the bushes, and those persons who had the courage to shelter any of them knew that they did so at a great risk. The poor people are leaving the island in crowds,—there is no safety for them,—the old and infirm are going as well as the young and vigorous; but, of course, you know many of them cannot pay their passage-money. . . . A thousand labourers are wanted at Trinidad, and a great proportion of the Serva people are of the class required, and individuals in the various islands will pay for those who are capable of entering into their service; but there still remains a considerable number of persons, some weak, some aged, whose lives are in peril, whose friends are fled, and they desire to follow them, but how can they procure the means? This, then, is the chief object of my present letter. These people must be assisted by the charitable, and by those who are interested in all who suffer for "righteousness sake."

Many of the people who went in the William got on board with only what they had on. They dare not return to their houses to collect their property, and the articles of clothing they wore had been all torn by their wanderings for days amongst the bushes. Much interest was consequently excited, and many people sent both money and clothes for them. Some of the shopkeepers sent goods. Mr. I—sent a bale of cotton, linen, shawls, and forty yards of print, and so on; and Mr. P—has been exerting himself for them in every way with an earnestness that was most commendable and truly Christian: "It is a great cause, Sir," he said, in reply to some approving words addressed to him by Mr. D—.

Miss Rutherford was quite invaluable on board the vessel, dividing the goods, and apportioning them justly. She said it was delightful to see the absence of self in the recipients, each appearing more anxious to tell the wants of his neighbour than his own. So much did the spirit of love prevail amongst them, that the mate was heard to observe one day, "How these folk love one another!" Persecuted as they were, they never spoke against their persecutors, only mentioning them with pity, as still in darkness; and Miss Rutherford overheard them in prayer, praying for their enemies, and for those who had turned again to the "Casas d'Idolatria." One of the persecuting party went in the William to Trinidad—he had been bitter against them. When he came on board he was found to be in a state of the utmost destitution, and these poor people made him up from their own scanty supplies, thus, indeed, showing forth one of the "fruits of the Spirit," by so literally, and whilst yet smarting, returning "good for evil." I heard a fine testimony in their favour from a Portuguese gentleman the other day. He was not disposed to befriend them by any means, but he said, if called on to choose a religion suddenly, and he resolved to choose one "by its effects," he would fix on this one, because he saw "men suffering with shut mouths." Will you, then, endeavour amongst your Madeira friends to collect money for this interesting cause? It is supposed that at least £300 will be necessary—probably a good deal more.

Should any of our readers be disposed to give pecuniary aid to these poor persecuted people, Mr. William Whyte, 13, George-street; or Mr. W. P. Kennedy, 16, St. Andrew-street; or Mr. J. Johnstone, 16, Princes-street, will happy to receive their contributions. Not only must the passage-money of many be provided, but as the people have been obliged to flee and leave everything they possessed behind, something must be done to relieve their destitutions, and promote their comfort, in the first instance, in their new homes.

**"CHARTIST CO-OPERATIVE LAND SOCIETY."**—The celebrated Mr. Feargus O'Connor attended in person at the Bell Hotel, Gloucester, on Tuesday, at the sale of the Lowband estate, Redmarley, in that county, and became the purchaser of lot one, containing one hundred and fifty-nine acres, at £8,100. The reserved price was £7,100 only. The plan of action proposed by the above society, is to withdraw from all trades those workmen who are unable to obtain employment, and who by excessive competition tend to reduce the wages of those who are employed; the labourers so withdrawn are to be employed on the land purchased by the working men.

**MYSTERY AND CONFUSION.**—A mother and daughter being together in this county (Westmoreland), were brought to bed on the same day, of each a son. In the bustle of the moment both babes were placed in a cradle, and, to the confusion of the mothers, when the youngsters were taken from the cradle, the nurses were unable to tell which was the mother's and which the daughter's son! A matter which, of course, must for ever remain a mystery.—*Kendal Mercury*.

In the course of the present month no fewer than forty learned societies will assemble periodically in London.

## REGISTRAR-GENERAL'S QUARTERLY RETURNS.

SANITARY STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

(From the *Times*.)

We have now before us a table of deaths registered in 115 districts of England during the quarter of the present year ending with the month of September. Thirty-four of these districts are in London, and the remainder embrace the principal towns and cities of England. The whole comprise a population of six millions and a half of souls, according to the census of 1841, or, at a moderate estimate, seven millions at the present moment.

From this document it appears that the number of deaths during the quarter, and in the districts alluded to, was over 61,000, being an increase of more than 15,000 upon the corresponding quarter of 1845, and of 10,000 upon what should have been the number if the mortality had increased uniformly in the ratio of the population since 1838. In London the increase is fourteen per cent.; in the other eighty-one districts fifty-two per cent., after deducting for increase of population; but in some densely-peopled towns the mortality has more than doubled. In Birmingham, where the deaths were 694 in 1845, they have risen to 1,627 in 1846; in Liverpool, and the adjacent district of West Derby, from 2,595 to 4,090; in Manchester, and the contiguous districts of Salford and Chorlton, from 2,411 to 4,248; in Sheffield, from 445 to 1,030; in Sunderland, Gateshead, Tynemouth, and Newcastle-on-Tyne, from 1,172 to 2,313; in Brighton, from 219 to 372; Oxford, 89 to 194; Ipswich, 119 to 240; and so on in many other towns and districts.

The causes of this extraordinary mortality are attributed in part to the high temperature of the summer months, the average of which was six degrees above that of the corresponding season in 1845. Of the accuracy of the conclusion no doubt can be entertained when it is understood that, in the first week of August, the thermometer stood at 70° 6, eleven hundred deaths were registered. The metropolis also affords another proof; in which, among the excess of 1,567 deaths, 1,303 were from diarrhoea, cholera, and dysentery—diseases which, according to the learned Sydenham, "*eam anni partem, que astatem fugientem atque autumnum imminet amare consueverunt.*" Other agents, however, have contributed to the result, over which science and a prudent care might have exercised a beneficial control. Crowded lodgings, dirty dwellings, personal uncleanness, the concentration of unhealthy emanations from narrow streets without fresh air, water, or sewers—these are no doubt the chief causes of excessive mortality in populous places, poisoning the genial air, and converting the warmth of summer into a poison blast. Thus we find that, in the extra-metropolitan parts of Surrey, where the population in 1841 exceeded that of Manchester by 24,000, the number of deaths during the seven years 1838-44 was less by more than sixteen thousand.

A curious fact is mentioned concerning the parish of Marylebone, which is considered at once the wealthiest and most populous in London. It contains an area of 1,490 acres, supporting 14,169 inhabited houses, and 138,164 inhabitants. The poor's rate shows an annual value of £815,279, or £57 for each house. In the midst of all this wealth, half the houses have cesspools remaining for ever unemptied; and a large portion of the parish is without sewers. Such a state of things as this we should have thought uncommon, if not altogether singular; but the report states that the condition of other parishes may be conjectured from that of Marylebone.

Before concluding our notice of this most valuable document, we would draw attention to the disproportionate number of deaths among children, especially infants—deaths which, it is much to be feared, are occasioned by gross neglect, if not by something worse. In one place there were 53 out of 120, 28 only being certified by a medical attendant; in another place, 126 only among 279 were certified. Other instances of a like kind are given in the report. This subject, however, is too important to be introduced at the end of an article. It merits the most serious consideration, as involving errors of a deeper character than neglect of sanitary regulations. The crime of infanticide is practised, we believe, to a fearful extent, not directly, perhaps, by violent means, which would of course lead to detection and punishment, but by the slow operation of poisons administered under the name of soothing medicines. A great deal of evidence in proof of this fact was given not long ago by the chemists and general practitioners of the metropolis, quite sufficient, indeed, to establish the urgent necessity of remedial measures. These, however, have not yet been adopted, and this seems a favourable opportunity for mentioning the omission.

**THE BERWICK BANK ROBBERY.**—At the Quarter-Sessions held at Berwick-on-Tweed, on Monday and Tuesday, in last week, Mrs. Thomson was tried for the robbery of the North of England Joint Stock Bank at Berwick, of which her husband had been the manager. The evidence which implicated the accused, consisted in occurrences deposed to by her two female servants, and also certain circumstances attending the places where the money was found. The latter, however, might have had no connexion with Mrs. Thomson; and so the matter turned upon the credibility of the servants. That was greatly shaken by their cross-examination, and by the testimony of another woman. Mr. Grainger, the counsel for the prisoner, dwelt upon the improbability of the story told: according to the tale, Mrs. Thomson, a lady in a weak state of health, was absent from her couch at midnight, secreting money in various out-of-the-way places—under stairs, under tubs, in water-butts—moving bags of coin weighing twelve pounds each; and the servants never made any inquiry as to what she was absent for. He pointed out circumstances which tended to show the falsehood of the servants' statement; and hinted that they had more probably some guilty connexion with the robbery. After consulting for three-quarters of an hour, the jury returned a verdict of "Not guilty."



## ELECTION INTELLIGENCE.

**REPRESENTATION OF MIDDLESEX.**—Some of our contemporaries have stated that it is the intention of the Honourable George Byng to retire from the representation of Middlesex at the next election, and that his successor will be Lord Robert Grosvenor. We, however, have been informed that the probable successor to that honour will be the nephew of the present excellent and venerable member, Mr. Byng.—*Globe*.

**REPRESENTATION OF MANCHESTER.**—The old Tories are already hatching an opposition to John Bright, Esq., the future M.P. no doubt for the borough of Manchester. Their idol, judging from what is already rumoured, will be the Earl of Lincoln, supposing him willing to stand, and supposing that they can enter into a league and covenant with a few influential nondescript Whigs. The number of electors for the borough of Manchester is within a fraction of 13,000; a constituency too numerous to be bribed, and one too well-informed to be imposed upon by a merely specious candidate.

**WEST GLOUCESTER REPRESENTATION.**—Last evening a meeting of the Liberal electors of this district was to be held at Gloucester, with the object of enabling them "to take such steps as would best advance the public interests, without entering into extraneous matter." A correspondent says:—"It will be seen, by and by, that the Berkeley brothers are not the lords of the constituency of West Gloucestershire."

**REPRESENTATION OF THE STIRLING BURGHS.**—We (the *Fife Herald*) are happy to say that Mr. J. B. Smith's prospects of success are becoming daily stronger. On Tuesday Mr. Spiers [a new candidate] addressed the electors of Dunfermline. The reception Mr. Spiers met with will best be judged by the following resolution, moved by Mr. Erskine Beveridge, and which was carried by a large majority of the meeting:—"That seeing that Mr. J. B. Smith has been invited to become a candidate for the Stirling district of burghs by a large number of the electors, and seeing that Mr. Spiers' opinions fall short of that gentleman's on the separation of church and state, the extension of the suffrage, and other subjects, this meeting resolves that Mr. Spiers is not a fit and proper person to represent this constituency."

**INTRIGUES AT WEYMOUTH.**—The *Sherborne Journal* reports a strange meeting at Weymouth, on Wednesday week, convened by Mr. Christie, the member for the borough, to hear an explanation from himself and a charge against a Mr. Dodson. The speech runs to an immense length, but the whole case lies in a nutshell. Mr. Dodson was Mr. Christie's friend and agent, and instrumental to his election in 1841. Recently, however, Mr. Dodson tried to keep the member away from the borough, telling him that his return was safe; but at the same time—such is the charge—trying to induce other influential voters to represent the member's reelection for the next Parliament as hopeless. Meanwhile, Mr. Robert Gordon, a gentleman advanced in life, and also a friend to Mr. Christie, was assured by many persons that he ought to be in Parliament; and he was not unwilling to accept the honour, if he could sit as the representative of all political parties. Mr. Dodson's influence had been transferred to Mr. Gordon, apparently in dudgeon at not being the dispenser of certain "places" which Mr. Christie was to procure through his influence. All those matters were not very much cleared up. Mr. Dodson and Mr. Gordon disclaimed the treachery, and Mr. Gordon absolutely abandoned any pretension of being returned to Parliament. The whole proceedings closed with a resolution, which the meeting adopted unanimously, emphatically approving of Mr. Christie's conduct as member for Weymouth.

**POOLE.**—Last Thursday evening a meeting of the electors and inhabitants of this borough was held, to hear their representatives,—the Hon. C. Ponsonby and G. R. Phillips, Esq.—give an account of their conduct during the last session of Parliament. As the former of these gentlemen intimated that this was likely to be the last time of his addressing them, the attention of the meeting was chiefly given to Mr. Phillips. A Dissenter having stated his objections to the endowment of the Catholic priests of Ireland, not because of their religion, but because he was opposed to all state-church principles, asked the hon. member his views on the subject in the event of a proposal being made to endow the Catholics of Ireland. Mr. Phillips then favoured the meeting with as beautiful a piece of Lord John Russellism as any first-water Whig could wish to hear:—"He did not think the noble lord intended to introduce any measure of the kind. Indeed, he himself would think it madness to do so in the present state of feeling in the nation; but he would by no means lower himself to the condition of a delegate, by pledging himself to vote against such a proposal, if wisely brought forward." Whereupon the aforesaid Dissenter expressed himself perfectly satisfied, and would on principle feel it his duty to withhold his vote when Mr. Phillips should again be a candidate for the representation. In consequence of the violent and unbecoming refusal of a portion of the meeting to listen to a gentleman once in high favour with the public, the meeting unfortunately was abruptly dissolved. But it is cheering to know that there were several Dissenters present, ready to express their concurrence in the views of their brother, and their determination to withhold their votes. It is needless to say that as twenty votes are more than sufficient to turn the scale at an election here, Church and Dissenting Whigs are in a sad state of trepidation. Consistent dissent may expect henceforth to be decreed as playing into the hands of the Tories, and branded as Toryism in disguise and so forth.—*From a Correspondent*.

**EXTRAORDINARY "TAKE" OF PILCHARDS.**—At St. Ives, on the 21st ult. the fishermen succeeded in enclosing in eighteen nets, 30,000 hogsheds of pilchards. So great was the pressure, so little "elbow room," that the fish died by millions. However, 20,000 were likely to be secured, yielding a net profit of 20s. to 30s.

## CABINET SECRETS.

The *Morning Post* has scandalised its fellows of the press, in publishing two letters, said to have been addressed to a nobleman by two Lords of the Treasury. The names are withheld, and the disclosures relate to no personal matters; but some points of news are to be gathered from the intercepted epistles. They run as follows:—

*Grosvenor-square, Oct. 16.*

My dear \*\*\*\*\*—I decline to confirm the authority which, in answer to your letter received at \*\*\*\*\* I, with my father's concurrence, gave for your affixing my name to the requisition to Sir Montague Cholmely. Finding your letter of the 10th here, I just write to tell you how sound and just your view of the case appears to me to be.

Lincolnshire is, I know, full of Dissenters; and they would never be satisfied with one who has had so much to do with the Church of Rome as Heneage has. There is no news of any kind. Dissolution is thought so nearly impossible that no one regards the talk about it in some of the papers; and the meeting of Parliament so improbable after the firm and bold step taken by Lord Besborough, that people are just making their arrangements as if it were out of the question.

There are more people in town than I should have believed at this time of the year.

With kind remembrance to Lady \*\*\*\*\* believe me, yours sincerely,

*Treasury, Oct. 17.*

My dear \*\*\*\*\*—I am glad that your candidate's election has gone off unanimously. I am afraid Heneage will be disappointed; but he was so little eager, and at the same time so resolved not to incur uncertain expenses, that I had no hesitation in agreeing with him that he ought not to put himself in nomination without a clear assurance of a subscription. I think he expected Sir M. Cholmely would do the same. I write to Heneage by to-night's post, to calm any disappointment, should it exist. I have just sent to \*\*\*\*\* Street to inquire whether you were in town; but the answer is "No;" therefore, I conclude your Friday means next Friday.

There are little or no news stirring in the town, now that the Montpensier marriage is over. I hope the newspapers will let the subject drop; for there is no use in crying out, *although we have been cheated*. I hear from good authority that the Queen is not so ill-looking, and that she has all natural indications of being capable of producing a little Prince of Asturias, while her so-called impotent husband has already a couple of children. Thus Montpensier's chance is not so good; and under no event is there any possibility of France and Spain being circled under one Bourbon. It is much more likely that fifty years hence there will be no Bourbon in either country. *Still I hear from good authority, that both Louis Philippe and Guizot have behaved like a couple of knaves*. Lord Dalhousie is likely to go to Bombay with the reversion of the Governor-generalship. This is a large trout; but it will serve to draw the best man out of Peel's camp.

I hope you are all well; and, with many remembrances, believe me ever, very sincerely yours,

I will look out for you on Friday next.

**DEPUTATION FROM THE BAPTIST MISSIONARY SOCIETY TO JAMAICA.**—The *Baptist Magazine* for this month announces that the committee of this society have appointed a deputation, consisting of Mr. Angus, the secretary, and Mr. Birrell, of Liverpool, to visit Jamaica. "A few gentlemen," says our contemporary, "who are prominent friends of the society, and averse to any grant to Jamaica from its funds, being apprehensive that there are cases which call urgently for aid, have empowered the deputation to draw upon them to a certain amount; and others, who have not done so, will probably, according to the intimation in the 'Herald,' communicate their desire to do so to Mr. Peto." The deputation were to sail on Monday last, the 2nd inst.

**APPEAL ON BEHALF OF TAHITI.**—A correspondent of the *Patriot*, of Tiverton (the borough represented by Lord Palmerston) says:—"We propose, in the course of a few days, calling a public meeting of the inhabitants of this town, and laying the whole case of Tahiti before them, with a view of getting up a petition to the Government to exert their influence to avert the threatened evil, and, by a just representation to the French Government, to endeavour to accomplish the object, of granting a free passage to the Tahitians to other islands in the South Seas. An address also to her Majesty the Queen will, in all probability, be prepared for signature. If our larger churches will make a simultaneous movement, they will convince the Government that they are in earnest about the matter; and the result may prove greater than our most sanguine expectations."

**OPENING THE PORTS.**—Friday night's *Gazette* notifies the further prorogation of Parliament from the 4th of November to the 12th of January, without any intimation that it is "then to meet for the despatch of business." But the decision of the Cabinet on the present juncture is understood to be more comprehensive. Speaking as if from authority, the *Times* of Saturday says, "Parliament is not to meet until late in January. The ports are not to be opened." The *Morning Chronicle* of Monday, however, speaks differently:—"For our own part, we do not believe that the Cabinet have 'decided' against opening the ports, in any such sense of 'decision' as the *Times* would lead its readers to suppose. Our own conviction is, that the alleged 'decision of the Cabinet' is, in fact, simply a prolonged and anxious indecision, on the part of a majority of the Cabinet, with respect to an act of policy which, though obviously suggested and justified by circumstances, is of too irregular and exceptional a character to win the easy approval of cautious statesmen. We believe that the question of clearing away the four-shilling barrier between food and famine, and rescinding the law of compulsory waste as regards our breweries, is still under consideration with the Government; and we fully anticipate that the result will be such as to place the fiscal policy of the country in harmony with those facts and necessities which Ministers have already recognised, both in their Irish measures, and in the prayers appointed to be said in churches. Our contemporary will do well to be on his guard against premature and groundless rejoicings, as well as against premature and groundless panics." A Cabinet council was held on Thursday, and again on Saturday. This does not look as if the disputed point were finally settled.

## EXTENT OF WASTE LANDS IN IRELAND.—THEIR POWER OF PRODUCTION WHEN RECLAIMED.

On examining the report on the extent and nature of the waste lands of Ireland, drawn up by Mr. Griffith, the General Valuation Commissioner for the Government, and appended to the Report of the Devon Commission, it appears that very competent judge estimates the extent of those lands at not less than 6,290,000 acres. Of these he considers that 2,535,000 are unimprovable, either from the height at which they are situated above the sea, or from other causes; but that not less than 3,755,000 acres are improvable. Of the waste land thus capable of being improved, he calculates that 531,000 acres are situated in the province of Leinster; 1,048,000 in that of Ulster; 1,156,000 in that of Connaught; and 1,020,000 in that of Munster; and it appears from another Parliamentary return, in the census of 1841, that the proportion of waste to cultivated land in each county of Ireland is as follows:—

Proportion to 100 Acres.			Proportion to 100 Acres.		
Counties.	Arable.	Waste.	Counties.	Arable.	Waste.
Meath .....	94.3	2.7	Longford .....	71.2	21.8
Kilkenny .....	92.2	4.1	Cork .....	70.9	25.2
Monaghan .....	89.4	6.7	Waterford .....	70.5	22.8
Louth .....	88.8	7.7	King's .....	68.2	29.5
Wexford .....	88.5	7.8	Antrim .....	67.5	23.6
Dublin .....	86.6	8.5	Leitrim .....	63.5	29.5
Kildare .....	85.2	12.3	Fermanagh .....	63.2	25.1
Down .....	84	12.7	Sligo .....	62.9	32.8
Carlow .....	83.1	14.1	Londonderry .....	61.3	34.8
Armagh .....	80.8	10.7	Wicklow .....	56.1	40.1
Queen's .....	80.5	16.3	Tyrone .....	55.8	38.6
Westmeath .....	80.5	12.4	Clare .....	54.9	35.7
Tipperary .....	79.4	16.7	Galway .....	47.4	45.2
Cavan .....	78.6	15	Mayo .....	36.4	58.6
Limerick .....	77.8	17.4	Kerry .....	35	61.1
Rosecommon .....	72.4	21.4	Donegal .....	32.9	64.4

From the above table it will be seen, that there is not an Irish county in which a considerable quantity of waste land does not exist; that it is very large in several of them; and that in some it even exceeds the cultivated land in extent. This is the case in several of those counties in which the condition of the people is most destitute, and in which the reclaiming of those wastes would, therefore, be attended with the most useful results. Suppose the actual quantity of improvable land to be three millions and a half of acres, and this, when well-drained, to be farmed on a five years' rotation, as in Northumberland, there would every year be a million of acres of land in grain, yielding, one kind of grain with another, thirty bushels—a quantity quite sufficient to feed three millions of persons; and, besides this, enormous amounts of bacon, meat, and butter, raised by the consumption of the green crops. If any person should regard this estimate as excessive, let him consider how much more has been done on the sands of Norfolk and the heaths of Lincoln, soils which were not worth more than 3s. an acre at the end of the American war, and yet which for the last thirty years have been amongst the most productive and profitable in England, or the still greater wonders which have been effected on the sandy, peaty wastes of East and West Flanders.—*Liverpool Times*.

**LANGPORT, SOMERSET.**—On Wednesday, Oct. 28th, Mr. W. Nicholls, late in connexion with the Home Missionary Academy, was ordained pastor over the Congregational church at Langport and Curry Rival. Mr. W. Slater, of Teignmouth, commenced the services with reading and prayer. Mr. H. Addiscott, of Taunton, in an introductory discourse of great interest, stated the nature of a Christian church. Mr. E. Pallbridge, of South Petherton, proposed the questions and offered the ordination prayer. Mr. J. Frost, of Cotton End, delivered a very valuable and appropriate charge to the minister, and closed the morning service. The service of the evening was opened by singing, after which Mr. W. Gammon, of Norton, read and prayed. Mr. H. Quick, of Taunton, preached a very excellent and appropriate sermon to the people. Several other ministers took part in conducting the services of the day. The congregations were very good.

**TEETOTALISM SCANDALISED.**—Our worthy friend, the Rev. G. W. M'Cree, of Monkwearmouth, who is a very zealous and consistent advocate of teetotalism, has been curiously scandalised by the indiscretion of an auctioneer. Mr. M'Cree, being compelled, by the state of his health, to leave Monkwearmouth, gave instructions that his furniture should be sold; and the auctioneer, in the bills advertising the sale, took the liberty of including eighteen dozen of wine amongst the articles to be sold.—*Gateshead Observer*.

**THE TEA MONOPOLY.**—An association of merchants and shipowners is forming in Liverpool, having for its object the reduction of the present exorbitant duties on tea. The intention of its originators is to adopt effectual means of bringing the merits of this question before the public, with a view of showing the evils which result to the community from duties amounting to from 100 to 600 per cent. on this great article of consumption, which has now become one of the first necessities of life, and which, viewed commercially, is the only medium of exchange by which we can hope to extend or even retain our trade with the Chinese empire.

**MR. VINCENT'S** recent lecture on the short-hour system has been the means of the commencement of a voluntary effort to procure an earlier closing of shops in Lincoln; the druggists and the hairdressers have set the example by closing at eight o'clock, Saturday nights excepted.—*Stamford Mercury*.—Mr. Vincent has also been lecturing during the past week for the Wakefield Peace Society. "In that town," says the *Leeds Times*, "Mr. Vincent has made many converts to the doctrine of peace, and we understand many individuals have come forward to sign the pledge of 'universal brotherhood.' It was announced that Elihu Burritt intends addressing the inhabitants of Wakefield in a few weeks on the same subject."

**AN IMPROVEMENT.**—It is stated that the directors of several railway companies contemplate imitating the French, by providing for the comforts of second class travellers, by lining, padding, and supplying with cushioned seats, glass windows and lamps, the second class carriages.—*Globe*.



## LITERATURE.

*The Complete Works of the Rev. Andrew Fuller: with a Memoir of his Life.* By ANDREW GUNTON FULLER. London: G. and J. Dyer.

AMONG the many instances furnished in the histories of great men of the power of intelligence and industry to break through the disadvantages of outward station and circumstances, the life of Andrew Fuller supplies by no means the most insignificant. The son of a farmer, and "indebted to no one, except for the barest rudiments of English instruction," he took a place, by his personal labours and his writings, in the defence and propagation of religious truth, which has been denied to many of the most favoured sons of learning and religion. Nothing but the application of a strong understanding and vigorous will could have extracted him from the web of confused dogmas which surrounded him when he first began the search for truth. The difficulties that lay in his path can be but poorly imagined by those who have not travelled the same way. And yet the necessity of his early course served to prepare him for the work and honour of after life. It is God's law that even here the struggle shall precede the recompense—that suffering shall make perfect—that mental and moral health shall come of rude exposure and self-denying exercise—that the corn of wheat shall die in order to bring forth much fruit. Fuller was no exception to the rule. It might seem to some a loss of time that such a mind should not have been at once put into the full possession of those conclusions which it attained by means of much doubt, anxiety, and painful thought. But the very process helped to develop, mature, and establish it. The raw and untutored country pastor was thus being fitted for labours that might well deter the best furnished and disciplined intellects, and that have secured for him a wide-spread and enduring reputation.

It is not necessary, nor within our limits possible, to enter into an examination of Mr. Fuller's writings. They are nearly all theological, but within that circle possess an unusually comprehensive character. There are not many questions which did not engage more or less of his attention. Evidences, expositions, doctrines, experience, practice, polity, all found him, to a greater or less extent, prepared to state and to enforce his views. He was by no means one-sided. To say that he had no favourite subjects, would be to say more of him than can, perhaps, be said of any man. But he certainly did not allow his fondness for some themes to lead him to neglect others; and it is equally evident that the principles he maintained were not defended simply as abstract notions, but chiefly for their believed connexion with the practical things of life and godliness. Circumstances, and the natural bent of his own mind, made him a polemic. He is most known as an earnest controversialist; but injustice would be done his character, were it inferred from this that he fought for victory, or lost sight of the spiritual and moral things of the gospel in seeking the vindication and spread of doctrinal theories. We agree with Robert Hall, that he sometimes attached too much importance to accuracy of creed; it was the easy temptation of a mind constituted as was his; but yet a cursory acquaintance with his publications, and the record of his religious experiences, will demonstrate how vital was the necessity in his view that "faith" should "work by love," that a man should not only think rightly, but be right. Hence, while the theological student admires his skill in expounding and defending his opinions, his practical treatises are among the most precious treasures of those who honestly set upon "heart-work."

The general character of his mind and works affords no matter of controversy. "He possessed good sense," said Robert Hall, "in a more perfect degree than any person I ever knew; embraced every object with a clearness, facility, and precision, almost peculiar to himself." "He was," wrote Bishop Jebb, "one of the wisest and most moral-minded of his day. He possessed wonderful strength of mind, and is an instance how Providence can draw forth instruments from the most unlikely quarters." "His mind," according to John Foster, "was naturally of extraordinary strength and acuteness; we have been very much struck in observing the clear distinctive conception, the firm grasp, the completeness of intellectual action displayed in passages and fragments written at a comparatively early age." These witnesses are true, and they describe the characteristic features of our author's understanding. He was clear, vigorous, and direct. He never wrought in darkness. He could deal with no object unless he saw it. He had little fancy, and no mysticism. Conceptions of definite shape and distinct outline he craved and caught. You feel quite safe in his company. You may not believe his doctrine, but you know it; you may not yield to his argument, but you discern it. You are not led in a way you do not perceive; you are not unexpectedly saluted with the cry—"Now I have you!" And while he was thus clear in view and statement, he was powerful in argument. The strongest combatants could not fail to perceive that he was a worthy antagonist, one whom it would be an honour to overcome. Thus gifted, he wrought a great work. Few have done more needful and extensive service than Andrew Fuller, in emancipating the faith of men from sophistries, absurdities, and objections. It was a double work. His chief opponents were not without, but within. He had to save important principles from their friends as well as foes. Narrow prejudices,

vicious perversions, erroneous modes of exposition and argument, stood in his way. How well he fulfilled his mission, the present state of theological opinion in many circles testifies. The more consistent, more rational, and therefore less offensive, methods of holding and presenting certain sentiments, that obtain among large bodies of Christian people, are ascribable, in no small degree, to his manly and persevering assaults on bad beliefs and worse logic.

The edition of Andrew Fuller's works, now lying before us, is "a sign of the times." That such a body of thought should be obtainable at the price, strikingly illustrates the advantages now possessed by inquirers after truth. The edition is complete, and in one volume. Some may prefer large print, single columns, and much "fat;" but there are multitudes too intent on matter to spend much upon mode, and the clear type, and firm paper, of this edition, will prevent them caring much for the delicacies of more luxurious, but perhaps less earnest, readers. To the enlightened youth of all churches, we fervently recommend a diligent perusal of Andrew Fuller's works. They will have no reason to repent the study of their solid sense and sturdy reasonings. They will derive more real benefit therefrom than can be yielded by a legion of the misty dreamers and fantastic writers that abound in our own day, as if in very mockery of the spread of science and philosophy.

## THE FAMILY COMPANION.

Lieutenant Holman, the blind traveller, returned to this country a week or ten days ago, after an absence of six years, during which time he has visited, alone, Portugal, Spain, Algeria, Syria, Egypt, &c.

Lord Morpeth has addressed a circular to all the Royal Academicians, requesting that he may be favoured by their opinion as to the effect of the Wellington statue on the arch.

In Australia, the nettle is a tree, sometimes thirty feet in height, and it is no joke to get among its branches.

The *Builder* recommends that roads, walks, &c., shall be made of a mixture of gravel, gas-tar, and sand, which sets as hard as cast-iron.

A chimney has lately been erected by a chemist at Wigan, which is 420 feet high, and contains 3,000,000 bricks.

TAIT'S MAGAZINE.—We hear that this popular periodical has now become the property of Messrs. A. and C. Black.—*Edinburgh Witness*. [This statement has since been contradicted].

In a shooting-party on the Blenheim domain, the Duchess of Marlborough last week brought down eight head of game with her own gun.

Lord Teynham has been preaching in the long-room of the Angel Inn, Sherborne.

The Mexican aloe, which recently flowered at the Colosseum, has now growing upon it thousands of young plants, each flower having produced a plant. In this particular it is said to differ from every species of aloe before known in England.

The *Law Times* calculates that the profession will lose £80,000 per annum by the operation of the new Small Debts Act. The public will sympathise with the loss.

It is said that 230,000 florins (about £25,800) have been offered to Prince Metternich for this year's produce of the vineyards of his estate of Johannisberg, but refused as inadequate.

The *Westminster Review* contends that the penny stamp should be removed from newspapers, and placed upon a wrapper or envelope, franking those required to be sent through the post.

In a recent lecture at the Liverpool Mechanics' Institution, Mrs. Balfour laid it down as a proposition, that the reigns of female sovereigns, in all countries and in all times, had produced a literary era.

PROBABLE SALE OF SHAKESPEARE'S BIRTH-PLACE.—By the death of Mrs. Court, the owner of the house in which the poet was born, that property will be disposed of, according to the will of her late husband.

M. Alberi, a Roman astronomer, has discovered, in a private library, a MS. of Galileo on Jupiter's satellites, which was thought to be lost.

There are more than 200 applicants for the Inspectorship of Scavengers in Birkenhead. The salary is £78 a year.

HOW TO PLANT INDIAN CORN.—The American rule for planting Indian corn, (says "Simmonds's Colonial Magazine,") is six grains to each "hill."

One for the cut-worm, one for the crow,  
One for the grub, and three for to grow.

In an article on "Military Glory," *Chambers's Journal* shows, on the authority of Count St. Marie, that France has sacrificed in Algeria a hundred men and upwards of 27,000 francs per day, for the last fifteen years!

A ROUND-ABOUT WAY.—A letter posted at Braintree for Billericay, both market towns, distant from each other twenty-one miles, occupies two days in the transit. This fact has been represented to the Post-office authorities, but no redress has been obtained.

A CABBAGE, of the drum-head species, weighing upwards of thirty pounds, has been left at our office. It is a fair specimen taken from a field of five acres, the property of John Wolsey, Esq., Milesdown, Castle Bellingham. We understand that this benevolent gentleman has ordered his steward to distribute the greater portion of this extraordinary crop among the poor in his neighbourhood.—*Belfast Northern Whig*.

NEW COIN—FIVE SOVEREIGN PIECES.—Some five sovereign pieces have lately been struck at the Royal Mint, by Mr. Wyon, the senior medallist; and though as yet but in the hands of a few of the authorities, and not consequently in public circulation, they stand as portion of the coin of the realm; but whether they will be called out for general use immediately or otherwise, the Government have not decided.

HINTS ABOUT FOOD.—Roast meat contains nearly double the nourishment of boiled, but boiled meat is better adapted to weak digestion. Frying is one of the very worst methods of dressing food, as broiling is one of the best. Baked meat has a strong flavour, is deprived of some of its

nutritious qualities, and is difficult of digestion. Spices, sauces, and melted butter, should never be used by the invalid, and in health they are not required.—*Kitton's Practical Medicine*.

Joseph Hume is now 70 years old, Sir W. Molesworth 36, Lord Morpeth 44, Daniel O'Connell 72, Sir R. Peel 58, Lord Stanley 46, Colonel T. P. Thompson, 63, Dr. Bowring 54, Sir James Graham 54, Earl Grey 44, Lord Brougham, 67, the Duke of Devonshire 56, Earl Fitzwilliam 60, Lord Lyndhurst 74, Lord George Bentinck 44, the Duke of Richmond 53, the Duke of Rutland 68, the Duke of Wellington 77.

It may not be generally recollected that the observations of the 5th of November—the anniversary of the Gunpowder Plot—as required by the Act of James I., was repealed by an Act passed in the last session of Parliament, under the auspices of Sir Robert Peel.

A Yorkshire manufacturer of artificial limbs, who had received an order from Lincoln for a leg, was taking it to his customer by the coach, when a light-fingered fellow-traveller, observing how careful he was of the package, was persuaded that it must be very valuable, and got clear off with it at Louth. He was closely chased; but, having three legs, he distanced his pursuers.

THE GUN COTTON.—At Spargo, near Penryn, when several scientific gentlemen went to a quarry to make experiments with the gun cotton of Professor Schönbein, the workmen made fun of the new explosive substance; and Mr. R. Taylor, of the Cornwall Geological Society, was looked upon as a lunatic, so soon as they saw him charge a hole with the cotton. One of them offered to sit on the hole for a pint of beer! Mr. Taylor advised him to reserve his offer for the second experiment. But when the first was tried, and the rock was rent to pieces, the sceptical quarrier (sceptical no longer) withdrew his proposal.

The letter H, says Dr. Johnson, in the early editions of his grammar of the English language, "seldom, perhaps never, begins any but the first syllable." The author of this remark, said the celebrated Wilkes, must be a man of "quick apprehension and comprehensive mind;" an ill-timed sarcasm, which so deeply galled the lexicographer, that he never forgave him.

A remarkable phenomenon in the vegetable world may be seen in a garden at Liège, where a vine, after having borne grapes twice, is now in blossom for the third time.

FOG SIGNALS.—The signals which have hitherto been used on the lines of railroad in foggy weather, it is well known have proved very inefficient, and, consequently, frequent complaints have been made by those entrusted with the management of this important department. It is with great satisfaction, therefore, we announce that a new invention has been introduced, well adapted to supply a deficiency which has long proved a great evil—we allude to a simple apparatus, denominated "Cowper's Fog Signal." It consists of detonating powder, made up in a circular form, firmly secured by tin plates. Being about three inches in diameter, it is placed on the rail, two strips of lead being employed to keep it firm in its position. In night or day travelling, when the weather is foggy and the ordinary signals are not to be discerned, this fog signal is placed on the rail. The moment the fore-wheel of the engine presses it, an explosion takes place as loud as a small cannon. The great value of this signal consists in its extreme simplicity, and in its unerring principle; for no sooner is the report heard by the engine-driver, than he applies the breaks, and the train is stopped. The signal has been introduced by Mr. Martin for use on the Eastern Union line, and its principle having been tested, there remains no doubt that it will prove a very valuable auxiliary in securing safety to the trains during the prevalence of foggy weather.—*Essex Herald*.

KILLING MADE EASY.—Mr. Dixon, of Lynn, Massachusetts, has made a cannon which, by the simple movement of a brake, will prime, load, and discharge itself. We learn that a similar invention is shortly to be brought out in this city. It is worked by machinery, like clock work. When loaded it moves off on a rail track to a distance of 300 yards, fires ten shots, and returns to its first position to be wound up again. Another improvement is being added to the rotary gun which was recently exhibited at the Brooklyn Navy Yard. It consists of an engine, similar to a locomotive, mounted on four pair of wheels. It is made to throw 500 balls in a minute, without the use of gunpowder. It regulates itself, and also moves on a rail track to the distance of a quarter of a mile, fires its load of 2,500 balls in five minutes, moving down all before it in a quarter of a circle, then reverses its wheels of itself, and returns to be replenished with balls, coal, and water.—*American Paper*.

BIRDS AND THE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.—A paragraph having lately gone the round of the daily papers, stating that birds sitting on the electric telegraph wires, would, were the instruments at work at the time, fall dead to the ground, we have been informed by a party who is thoroughly conversant with the electric telegraph that such cannot be the case. The only reason he assigns for the above supposition is that birds in their flight fly against the wires, and being stunned, fall to the ground to all appearance lifeless. The fact is simple enough, there being nothing to connect the birds with the earth, which must be the case for such an occurrence to happen.—*Morning Herald*.

HALLUCINATIONS.—THE SPECTRE-HAUNTED.—A stooping posture will often induce ocular hallucinations on suddenly raising the head. A servant girl, engaged in scrubbing a flight of stairs, saw, on looking up, two feet of gigantic proportions, to which the legs became gradually visible, and, seized with a panic, she fled without waiting for the complete development of the apparition, or without assuring herself of its illusory nature, as would have been done by a better instructed person. Among other instances of this class is that related by a medical friend of Sir Walter Scott, of a gentleman in the full possession of all his faculties, knowing that he was under the influence of a delusion, and yet dying from its constant depressing effect upon the mind. He first saw a large cat continually before him, which after some months disappeared, and gave place to a gentleman usher of the court, who preceded him wherever he went; this in turn gave way to the image of a skeleton, which never left him. Observing one day to his physician that the hideous object was gazing at him from between the curtains at the foot of the bed, the latter, to convince him of his delusion, placed himself at the opening, on which the invalid said, "It is not gone, I see the head looking over your shoulder;" on hearing which, the doctor, despite his philosophy, could not forbear shuddering.—*Hogg's Weekly Instructor*.

THE LUMBER TRADE IN CANADA.—On my arrival at the Ottawa I received from a number of very intelligent persons much information, of which I had been ignorant, respecting the lumber-trade, in which they were all very deeply engaged. I afterwards, for a considerable time, conversed with a gang of those fine athletic fellows who, under the appellation of "lumberers," transport annually



immense quantities of valuable timber of all descriptions to the Ottawa, to be floated down that river for the markets of Europe. A little above the picturesque city of Bytown, which appears to overhang the river, there are steep rapids and falls, by which the passage of this timber was seriously delayed. To obviate this some capitalists constructed a very important work, by which the torrent was first retained, and then conducted over a long precipitous "slide" into the deep water beneath, along which it afterwards continued its uninterrupted course. Although the lumberers described to me with great eagerness the advantages of this work, I did not readily understand them; in consequence of which they proposed that I should see a raft of timber descend the slide; and, as one was approaching, I got into a boat, and rowing to the raft, I joined the two men who were conducting it, and my companions who had taken me to it then returned to the shore. The scenery on both sides of the Ottawa is strikingly picturesque, and as the current hurried us along, the picture continually varied. On approaching the slide, one of my two comrades gave me a staff about eight feet long, armed at one end with a sharp spike; and I then took up my position between them at what may be termed the stern end of the raft, which was composed of eight or ten huge trees, firmly connected together. As soon as the raft reached the crest of the slide, its stem, as it proceeded, of course took leave of the water, and continued an independent horizontal course, until its weight overbalancing the stern, the raft, by tilting downwards, adapted itself to the surface of the slide, and then with great velocity rushed with the stream to the water, which was boiling and breaking beneath. During the descent, which was totally divested of all danger, I found that by sticking my staff into the timber I had no difficulty whatever in retaining my position; and although the foremost end of the raft disappeared in the deep water into which it had plunged, yet, like the head of a ship, it rose triumphantly above the breakers; and it had scarcely recovered, when the raft rapidly glided under a bridge, from the summit of which it received three hearty cheers from my brother lumbermen, who had assembled there to see it pass.—*The Emigrant*, by Sir F. B. Head.

**RAILROAD BEGINNINGS AT CAMDEN TOWN.**—The first shock of a great earthquake had, just at that period, rent the whole neighbourhood to its centre. Traces of its course were visible on every side. Houses were knocked down; streets broken through and stopped; deep pits and trenches dug in the ground; enormous heaps of earth and clay thrown up; buildings that were undermined and shaking, propped by great beams of wood. Here, a chaos of carts, overturned and jumbled together, lay topsy-turvy at the bottom of a steep unnatural hill; there, confused treasures of iron soaked and rusted in something that had accidentally become a pond. Everywhere were bridges that led nowhere; thoroughfares that were wholly impassable; Babel towers of chimneys, wanting half their height; temporary wooden houses and enclosures, in the most unlikely situations; carcasses of ragged tenements, and fragments of unfinished walls and arches, and piles of scaffolding, and wildernesses of bricks, and giant forms of cranes, and tripods straddling above nothing. There were a hundred thousand shapes and substances of incompleteness, wildly mingled out of their places, upside down, burrowing in the earth, aspiring in the air, mouldering in the water, and unintelligibly as any dream. Hot springs and fiery eruptions, the usual attendants upon earthquakes, lent their contributions of confusion to the scene. Boiling water hissed and heaved within dilapidated walls; whence, also, the glare and roar of flames came issuing forth; and mounds of ashes blocked up rights of way, and wholly changed the law and custom of the neighbourhood. In short, the yet unfinished and unopened railroad was in progress; and, from the very core of all this dire disorder, trailed smoothly away, upon its mighty course of civilisation and improvement. But as yet, the neighbourhood was shy to own the railroad.—*Dombey and Son*, No. 2.

**THE LOSS OF THE LOCH RYAN STEAMER.**—In our last week's number we inserted a paragraph mentioning the probable foundering of this vessel, belonging to the Netherlands Steam Navigation Company, with twenty people on board, and 100 head of cattle. All doubt as to the fate of the vessel was set at rest on Thursday morning, by the arrival of the master and three of the crew in the Antwerpen steamer. The Loch Ryan perished at sea; but all on board, except one seaman, were taken off the wreck, while in a sinking state, by a Norwegian brig, homeward bound. The master of the brig, fearing his provisions would run short, put the four persons who have come to London on board a Swedish ship with which he fell in, from which they were landed at Flushing, and thence conveyed to London by the Antwerpen.

**SAND A PREVENTIVE OF THE POTATO DISEASE.**—R. Rees, Esq., solicitor, of Carmarthen, last season planted all his potatoes in sea sand, and not one of them has been tainted with the prevailing epidemic. At the Ferry side, and at other places near the coast, where the sea sand drifts considerably into the gardens or potato fields, a similar exemption from the disease prevails.—*Welshman*.

**PRINCELY DONATION.**—Her Majesty the Queen, and His Royal Highness Prince Albert, have been graciously pleased to direct the sum of £20 to be presented in the name of the Prince of Wales in aid of the funds of the Truro branch of the British and Foreign Sailors' Society. This handsome donation was received from her Majesty in consequence of an application made by Edmund Turner, Esq., M.P., President of the Truro auxiliary to the above excellent institution, whose unremitting exertions for the benefit of a most deserving class of the community are worthy of more general support.—*From a Correspondent*.

**LORD TEYNHAM** continues an itinerant preacher. On Monday, at Sherborne, his Lordship preached in the long room of the Angel Inn. A crowded assemblage was attracted by the novelty of a nobleman preaching.—*Bath Journal*.

It is expected that in twelve months there will be a continuous railway-communication between London and Aberdeen, by way of Carlisle, and that the distance of 600 miles will be performed in one day.

**JOHN BRIGHT, Esq., M.P.**, is now seriously indisposed, arising, it is said, from an ulcerated throat. In consequence the public meeting which was to have been held in the Free-trade-hall, Manchester, on Wednesday evening last, has been postponed, he having promised to attend the meeting in question, which had been called in consequence of his having consented to become a candidate for the borough at the next election.

**FORGED RAILWAY SCRIP.**—The *Limerick Chronicle* states that "an unauthorised issue of scrip of the Wexford, Waterford, and Valentia Railway Company, has been discovered, to the extent of £17,000, for which sum no credit has been given to the Company. The Directors intend, it is said, to make up the deficiency among themselves, and not to make the matter one of public inquiry. Captain Richardson, who recently figured so unpleasantly at the London Mansion-house, was Deputy-Chairman of this Company."

At the last meeting of the Manchester committee the subscriptions to the Cobden testimonial were found to amount to £76,310.

## BIRTH.

Nov. 1, the wife of Mr. MORGAN LLOYD, minister, of Newport, Isle of Wight, of a daughter.

## MARRIAGES.

Oct. 19, by license, at the new Independent chapel, Epsom, by John Harris, D.D., Theological Tutor of Chesham College, Mr. THOMAS LEE, minister of the above chapel, to Miss STRINGER, niece of Mr. William Chandler, wine merchant, of Clay-hill, Epsom.

Oct. 20, at Woodside chapel, Birkenhead, by Mr. J. G. Miall, Independent minister of Bradford, Mr. F. A. MIALL, to LOUISA, fifth daughter of the late John HALLILLY, Esq., of Dewsbury, Yorkshire.

Oct. 23, at the Independent chapel, Long Stratton, Norfolk, by Mr. Josiah Andrews, minister, Mr. WILLIAM SMITH, jun., of Stratton St. Mary, to MARTHA, youngest surviving daughter of the late Mr. William COLE, of Dicleburgh, in the same county.

Oct. 27, by license, at the Independent chapel, Thatcham, Berkshire, by Mr. Marcus Hopwood, minister, Mr. CHARLES PINNELL, of Mortimer, Hants, to Miss JANE WHEELER, daughter of Mr. Wheeler, of Bucklebury.

Oct. 27, at the Baptist chapel, Lydney, by Mr. John Penny, minister, JOHN TROTTER, Esq., of Bledisloe, Newnham, to SARAH, second daughter of Mr. E. E. ELLIOTT, of Lydney, minister.

Oct. 27, at the registrar's office, Clapham, Mr. JOHN STENT, of Tipton, Staffordshire, to ELLEN, daughter of George KITSON, Esq., of Brixton-hill.

Oct. 28, at Queen-street chapel, Sheffield, by the pastor, Mr. C. Larom, Mr. W. B. HORNER, of Manchester, to Miss FANNY EADON, daughter of John Eadon, Esq., of Sheffield.

Oct. 28, at Ebenezer chapel, Penrith, by Mr. William Brewis, minister, Mr. BELL, one of the deacons of the church assembling in the above place of worship, to ANN, eldest daughter of Mr. Thomas GRAHAM, Penrith.

Oct. 29, at East Parade chapel, Leeds, by the pastor, Mr. John Ely, Mr. ANDREW REED, B.A., Independent minister, of Norwich, to RACHEL, daughter of Robert JOWITT, Esq., of Carlton-house, Leeds.

Oct. 29, at Hope chapel, Greenacres-moor, Oldham, by Mr. David Hewitt, of Rochdale, Mr. RICHARD M. DAVIES, minister of the above place of worship, to MARY, daughter of S. SUTHERS, Esq., of Croft-bank, Greenacres-moor.

Oct. 31, at the Baptist chapel, Potter-street, Harlow, Essex, by Mr. J. Gibbs, Mr. EDWARD READ to Mrs. HANNAH MARTIN, both of Epping. Also, Nov. 2, Mr. GEORGE THOMPSON to Miss HESTER NICHOLS, of the same place.

Nov. 3, at the Independent chapel, Uppingham, Rutland, by Mr. John Green, minister, Mr. DANIEL SLATER, of Saxmundham, Suffolk, to EMMA, second daughter of the late Mr. Everard HILL, of the former place.

## DEATHS.

Oct. 12, in Pulteney-street, Bath, EDWARD STRUTT ANDY, Esq., late Fellow of Jesus College, Cambridge, and author of the "Journal of a Residence and Tour in the United States," &c., in the 56th year of his age.

Oct. 13, at his residence in Washington, Mr. FOX, the late British Minister to the United States. He had been indisposed for a long time, but his death is supposed to have been hastened by an overdose of morphia.

Oct. 21, at Rosedhu, Dumbartonshire, Lady COLQUHOUN, the second daughter of the late Right Hon. Sir John Sinclair, Bart., by his first marriage, and sister of Miss Hannah Sinclair, whose memoirs have been long before the public. Her time and talents, which were of a high order, were ever devoted to the noblest purposes; her clear and beautiful writings breathe in every page the pure spirit of the Gospel. To missions, and to every plan for the advancement of the Redeemer's kingdom, she was a warm and liberal friend.

Oct. 22, at Dresden, aged 24, HERBERT VENN, eldest son of James STEPHEN, Esq.

Oct. 23, at Loddon, Norfolk, in the 100th year of her age, Mrs. MARY WATSON.

Oct. 23, at Rothley, aged 90, JANE, wife of Mr. Matthew NEWBOLD. While they were putting her into the coffin on the 24th, her husband died, aged 86. They had been married upwards of sixty years, and it had been their constant prayer that they might depart together from this world. They were both buried in one grave.

Oct. 25, in the evening, at the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. Ellary, Highgate, Birmingham, Mrs. ELIZABETH WARDEN, in the 73rd year of her age.

Oct. 27, at Yeovil, T. WILMOTT, Esq., aged 85. His end was peace.

Oct. 30, near Glasgow, Mr. P. M. STEWART, M.P. for Renfrewshire.

## TRADE AND COMMERCE.

Friday, October 30.

The following buildings are certified as places duly registered for solemnising marriages, pursuant to an act of the 6th and 7th William IV., c. 85:—

Baptist Chapel, Aitch Leach, Worcestershire.

Bethel Chapel, Cheltenham.

## BANKRUPTS.

BOWEN, EDWARD, Little Bolton, Lancashire, meal dealer, Nov. 11, Dec. 9: solicitors, Messrs. Holgate and Roberts, Rochdale; and Messrs. Sharpe and Co., Bedford-row, London.

BRADBIDGE, THOMAS, Wardour-street, Soho, cheesemonger, Nov. 6, Dec. 11: solicitor, Mr. Wellborne, Tooley-street, Southwark.

BROADY, THOMAS, Chester, chemist, Nov. 13, Dec. 4: solicitors, Mr. King, Wilmington-square, London; and Mr. Cunah, Chester.

JENKINS, JOHN, Blackland-lane, Chelsea, dealer in milk, Nov. 12, Dec. 10: solicitor, Mr. Buchanan, Basinghall-street.

WALKER, BENJAMIN EDWARD, Upper Fitzroy-street, Fitzroy-square, publican, Nov. 9, and Dec. 14: solicitor, Mr. Wells, Percy-street, Bedford-square.

## SCOTCH SEQUESTRATION.

CAMERON, DONALD, the late Rev., Laggan, minister, Nov. 10, Dec. 3.

## DIVIDENDS.

Alexander Ross and John Ogilvie, Argyll-street, army agents, sixth div. of 6d.; 12, Abchurch-lane, Oct. 31, and two following Saturdays.—George Parker, Sheffield, spade manufacturer, second and final div. of 9d.; 7, Commercial-buildings, Leeds, Nov. 3, or any subsequent Tuesday.—George Ratcliffe, Sheffield, fender manufacturer, second and final dividend of 1d.; 7, Commercial-buildings, Leeds, Nov. 3, or any subsequent Tuesday.—Jonas and Zacheus Wilson, Bradford, worsted stuff manufacturers, first div. of 2s. 6d.; 7, Commercial-buildings, Leeds, Nov. 3, or any subsequent Tuesday.—Thomas Jackson, Salterhebble, Yorkshire, worsted spinner, first div. of 5s.; 7, Commercial-buildings, Leeds, Nov. 3, or any subsequent Tuesday.—Henry Harrop, Hoyland, Yorkshire, iron master, first and final div. of 11d.; 7, Commercial-buildings, Leeds, Nov. 3, or any subsequent Tuesday.

Tuesday, Nov. 3rd.

The following buildings are certified as places duly registered for solemnising marriages, pursuant to an act of the 6th and 7th William IV., c. 85:—

The Baptist chapel, Horndon-on-the-Hill, Essex.

Maesgwyn chapel, Machynlleth, Montgomeryshire.

## DECLARATION OF INSOLVENCY.

EVERITT, EDWIN CHURCH, Sidmouth, share broker, Nov. 2.

## BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.

PAYNE, HENRY, late of Golden-terrace, White Conduit-fields, builder.

## BANKRUPTCIES ANNULLED.

BOLAND, JOHN, Manchester, hardwareman.

SMITH, WILLIAM, 10, Tanners'-hill, New-town, Deptford, potato dealer.

## BANKRUPTS.

BURTON, DANIEL, and BURTON, JOHN, Middleton, cotton spinners, Nov. 13, Dec. 3: solicitors, Mr. G. Bower, 6, Tokenhouse-yard, London; and Messrs. Siddall and Co., Manchester.

CROW, ROBERT, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, draper, Nov. 13, Dec. 11: solicitors, Mr. W. L. Harle, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; and Messrs. Chisholme and Co., 64, Lincoln's-inn-fields, London.

DENT, MARY, Yorkshire, bookseller, Nov. 17, Dec. 8: solicitors, Messrs. Jacques and Co., Ely-place, London; and Mr. Wood, York.

HALL, JOSEPH, Carlisle, victualler, Nov. 16, Dec. 15: solicitors, Messrs. Hill and Mathews, St. Mary-axe, London; and Mr. Hoyle, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

KING, JOHN, Buckingham, scrivener, Nov. 12, Dec. 17: solicitor, Mr. Risley, Farnival's-inn.

KNIGHT, GEORGE, Weybridge, dealer in manure, Nov. 12, Dec. 11: solicitor, Mr. Sadgrove, Mark-lane.

RODEN, SAMUEL, Wellington, formerly of Birmingham, brewer, Nov. 14, Dec. 8: solicitors, Messrs. Mottram and Knowles, Birmingham.

THOMAS, THOMAS, Ibstock, Leicestershire, draper, Nov. 14, Dec. 8: solicitors, Mr. Cowdell, Hineckley; and Mr. T. S. James, Birmingham.

WILCKE, SARAH, Fore-street, Cripplegate, milliner, Nov. 12, Dec. 10: solicitor, Mr. Pike, Old Burlington-street, Bond-street.

WOOD, LYDIA, and WOOD, CHARLES HENRY, Willow-walk, Bermondsey, Nov. 29, Dec. 14: solicitors, Messrs. Pearce and Jones, Tooley-street, Southwark.

## SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

MILLER, ANDREW, Strathaven, carrier, Nov. 9 and 30.

PARKER, PATRICK BARR, Glasgow, warehouseman, Nov. 6 and 30.

STRACHAN, JAMES, formerly of Aberdeen, but now or lately of Glasgow, ship owner, Nov. 9 and 30.

## DIVIDENDS.

Joseph Rothschild, Bristol, watch maker, div. of 1s. 2d. in the pound: at 19, St. Augustine's-place, Bristol, any Wednesday—Richard Lewis, Wootton-under-Edge, Gloucestershire, woollen manufacturer, first div. of 6d. in the pound: at 19, St. Augustine's-place, Bristol, any Wednesday—Thomas Lovell, Henstridge-marsh, Somersetshire, baker, dividend of 1s. 3d. in the pound: payable at 19, St. Augustine's-place, Bristol, any Wednesday—William Jones, Usk, Monmouthshire, linen draper, dividend of 8s. 10d. in the pound: at 10, St. Augustine's-place, Bristol, any Wednesday—Richard Marsden, Brynmawr, Brecknockshire, linen draper, div. of 2s. 4d. in the pound: at 19, St. Augustine's-place, Bristol, any Wednesday—Joseph Taylor, Middleborough, coal stter, sixth and final div. of 2-5ths of a penny in the pound: at 57, Grey-street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, any Saturday after Nov. 6—John Scott, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, fruiterer, first and final div. of 1s. 11d. in the pound: at 57, Grey-street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, any Saturday after Nov. 6—Joseph Jobling Ayton, South Shields, linen draper, third and final div. of 4d. in the pound: at 57, Grey-street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, any Saturday after Nov. 6—William Robins, formerly of Stone, Staffordshire, ironmonger, first div. of 4s. 2d. in the pound: at 7, Waterloo-street, Birmingham, any Thursday—Thomas Freeman, 96, Wood-street, fringe manufacturer, Chesapeake, first div. of 2s. 9d. in the pound: at 26, Coleman-street, any Wednesday.

## BRITISH FUNDS.

	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.
3 per cent. Consols ..	94½	94½	94½	94½	—	94½
4½ per cent. Consols ..	95	94½	94½	94½	—	94½
3 per cent. Reduced ..	93½	93½	93½	93½	—	93½
New 3½ per cent. ....	95½	95½	95½	95½	95½	95½
Long Annuities ..	91	91	91	91	—	91
Bank Stock ..	205	204½	204½	204½	—	204
India Stock ..	259	—	257	—	—	255
Exchequer Bills ..	12pm	10pm	10pm	10pm	—	12pm
India Bonds ..	—	24	—	22	—	22

## FOREIGN FUNDS.

Belgian ..	98	Mexican ..	23
Brazilian ..	85	Peruvian ..	38
Buenos Ayres ..	43	Portuguese 5 per cents ..	81
Columbian ..	16	Ditto converted ..	39½
Danish ..	86½	Russian ..	112
Dutch 2½ per cents ..	59	Spanish Active ..	26½
Ditto 4 per cents ..	92	Ditto Passive ..	5
French 3 per cents ..	82½	Ditto Deferred ..	17½

## RAILWAY SHARES.

Birmingham & Gloucester ..	129½	London & Croydon Trunk ..	21½
Blackwall ..	9½	London and Greenwich ..	9
Bristol and Exeter ..	81	Manchester and Leeds ..	105
Eastern Counties ..	22	Midland Counties ..	134
Edinburgh and Glasgow ..	73	Ditto New Shares ..	34½
Grand Junction ..	—	Manchester and Birm'g ..	76
Great North of England ..	236	Midland and Derby ..	108½
Great Western ..	138	Norfolk ..	134
Ditto Half ..	80	North British ..	35
Ditto Fifths ..	31	South Eastern and Dover ..	38
London & North-Western ..	199	South Western ..	70
Ditto Quarter Shares ..	25	Trent Valley ..	—
London and Brighton ..	59	York and North Midland ..	96

## MARKETS.

MARK LANE, MONDAY, NOV. 2.

The arrivals of corn last week, particularly from abroad, were large for the season. This morning the supply of wheat by land-carriage samples was good, and could not be disposed of excepting at a decline of 2s. per qr. Foreign was not pressed, but where sales were effected, a similar decline was submitted to. The top price of town-made flour is reduced to 55s. per sack. Barley is quite neglected, and could only be sold at 1s. to 2s. reduction. Barley must be written 2s. to 3s. per qr. cheaper. Beans and peas are unaltered in value. The oat trade is heavy, and price 1s. per qr. lower. Maize continues to be freely offered, and cargoes at hand still obtain 50s. to 52s. per qr., according to weight and quality.

Wheat, Red ..	51 to 61	Malt, Ordinary ..	59 to 60
New ..	59 to 64	Pale ..	64 to 69
White ..	59 to 67	Rye ..	41 to 43
New ..	64 to 71	Peas, Hog ..	40 to 43
Flour, per sack (Town) ..	51 to 56	Maple ..	41 to 45
Barley ..	36 to 38	Boilers ..	48 to 59
Maling ..	43 to 46	Beans, Ticks ..	40 to 44

Beans, Pigeon ..	44 to 48	Wheat ..	4s. 0d.
Harrow ..	41 to 42	Barley ..	2 0
Oats, Feed ..	31 to 31	Oats ..	1 6
Fine ..	22 to 32	Rye ..	2 0
Poland ..	28 to 26	Beans ..	2 0
Potato ..	31 to 33	Peas ..	2 0

WEEKLY AVERAGE FOR OCT. 23.		AGGREGATE AVERAGE OF THE SIX WEEKS.	
Wheat .....	60s. 10d.	Wheat .....	56s. 0d.
Barley .....	40 2	Barley .....	37 7
Oats .....	26 6	Oats .....	24 8
Rye .....	39 0	Rye .....	36 2
Beans .....	45 9	Beans .....	43 8
Peas .....	48 10	Peas .....	45 7

BUTCHER'S MEAT, SMITHFIELD, Monday, Nov. 2.

From our own districts the arrivals of beasts were very extensive, and of somewhat improved quality. The supply being more than equal to the wants of the dealers, the beef trade was in a very depressed state, at a decline in the quotations of 2d. per 8lbs., and a clearance was not effected. The numbers of sheep were not so large as those exhibited on Monday last; yet the mutton trade was in a sluggish state, and the currencies declined 3d. per 8lbs. In calves—the supply of which was good—very little was doing, and



the prices had a downward tendency. Pigs moved off slowly, on easier terms.

Price per stone of 14 lbs. (sinking the offal).

Beef.....	2s. 8d. to 4s. 0d.	Pork.....	3s. 6d. to 4s. 6d.
Mutton.....	4 0 .. 5 2		8 .. 4 8

HEAD OF CATTLE AT SMITHFIELD.

Beasts.....	3,480	Calves.....	292	Pigs.....	480
Friday.....	1,207		122		400
Monday.....	4,525		122		400

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL MARKETS, Monday, Nov. 3.

Per 8 lbs. by the carcase.

Inferior Beef 2s. 6d. to 2s. 8d.	Inf. Mutton 3s. 6d. to 3s. 10d.
Middling do 2 10 .. 3 0	Mid. ditto 4 0 .. 4 4
Prime large 3 2 .. 3 4	Prime ditto 4 6 .. 4 8
Prime small 3 4 .. 3 6	Veal 3 4 .. 4 6
Large Pork 3 4 .. 4 4	Small Pork 4 6 .. 4 8

**SEEDS, LONDON, Monday.**—Cloverseed continues to be offered from abroad at low prices, and lately a few contracts have been closed, but the operations have not hitherto been of a sufficiently extensive character to admit of quotations being given with accuracy. In other sorts of seeds nothing of the slightest interest transpired this morning; and, excepting that prices of linseed-cakes were the turn lower, no change occurred.

**PROVISIONS, LONDON, Monday.**—Since our last report we have had large importations of Irish butter. The business transacted in the past week was not extensive. For the finer descriptions of butter there was more inquiry, and sales to a fair extent effected, on board and landed, at full prices; but not much done in middling and inferior sorts, although offered on easier terms. Prices current: Carlow, 94s. to 98s.; Carrick, 95s. to 97s.; Waterford, 00s. to 94s.; Cork, 92s. to 94s.; Limerick, 89s. to 92s. per cwt. on board, and at corresponding rates landed. Foreign in steady demand, and not altered in value. In English butter prices have a downward tendency. In singed bacon, landed, the dealings have been of a retail character, and prices reduced 4s. to 6s. per cwt. The quotations ruled from 58s. to 62s. per cwt. Small middles and Berwick cut pork were in plentiful supply, and sold at from 48s. to 54s. per cwt., according to quality, &c. Of other articles we have nothing new to notice.

**BREAD.**—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 9d. to 10d.; of household ditto, 8d. to 9d. per 4 lbs. loaf.

**HOPS, BOROUGH, Monday.**—As is usual at this period of the year, the hop market is quiet, in consequence of a desire to know the amount of duty before making heavy purchases. In addition to this, the price of malt has no slight tendency to keep hops at the present low rates, and to restrain an advance in prices until the duty be actually known. When the duty shall be officially declared (with the small stock of previous years' growth on hand), it is reasonable to suppose that present prices will command the attention of brewers, dealers, and consumers. Various are the opinions of persons here with regard to the duty—say £230,000 to £238,000.

**WOOL, CITY, Monday.**—The imports of wool into London last week were 1,839 bales, of which 971 were from Sydney, 406 from Russia, 170 from Germany, 56 from the Cape of Good Hope, 804 from Spain, and the rest from South Australia, &c. The market for wool has been very heavy, and prices are barely maintained.

**LINNS, Oct. 30.**—The demand for foreign wools has been tolerably active this week, though the amount of business done has not been very extensive. Prices are firm. The demand for all kinds of English wool is languid, and sales are to a limited extent. We do not note any alteration in prices.

**COTTON, LIVERPOOL, October 30th.**—There has been a steady demand throughout the week, and though the trade have only bought moderately, the market has, under the influence of later advices from the United States, gradually become dearer; in American descriptions an advance of fully 0½d. per lb. has been established, and in partial instances 0½d. has been paid. East India has been in good request, and commands a corresponding advance. For Brazil and Egyptians there has been an active demand, at rather higher rates; to-day 6,000 bags have been sold, mostly to the trade, the market closing firmly at the above quotations. During the week the sales amounted to 48,700 bales.

**TALLOW, MONDAY, Nov. 2nd.**—There is a large business doing in this market, and prices are again a shade higher.

**HIDES, LEADENHALL.**—Market hides, 61lb. to 72lb., 3d. to 3½d. per lb.; ditto, 72lb. to 80lb., 3d. to 3½d.; ditto, 80lb. to 88lb., 3½d. to 4d.; ditto, 88lb. to 96lb., 4½d. to 5d.; ditto, 96lb. to 104lb., 5d. to 6d.; Calf-skins, each, 4s. 6d. to 6s.; Horn hides, 13s.; Lambs, 2s. 4d. to 2s. 10d.; Shearlings, 1s. 6d. to 2s.

**HAY, SMITHFIELD, Oct. 24.**—At per load of 36 trusses.

Meadow.....	48s. to 76s.	Oat Straw.....	27s. .. 32s.
Clover Hay.....	68s. to 96s.	Wheat Straw.....	30s. .. 32s.

#### COAL EXCHANGE, Oct. 30.

Stewart's Hetton's, 21s. 3d.; Braddyl's Hetton's, 21s. 3d.; Lambton, 21s. 6d.; Adelaide, 18s. 3d.; West Hartlepool, 20s. 0d. Ships arrived this week, 539.

#### GROCERIES, LONDON, Tuesday, Nov. 3.

**TEA.**—There is no improvement in prices, although the deliveries are large, amounting to 535,000 lbs. last week.

**COFFEE.**—1,800 bags Ceylon, native, offered in auction, were only sold in part; low ordinary pale at 37s., good ordinary 38s. to 38s. 6d. per cwt. A small parcel plantation Ceylon fetched former rates; periberry 65s., good ordinary grey 49s. 6d., fine fine ordinary pale 60s. to 63s.

**SUGAR.**—130 hhds. Barbadoes, in auction, sold at Friday's rates: low to fine yellow fetched 47s. 6d. to 54s. 6d. per cwt. The trade were not much inclined to purchase, and the total amount sold amounted to 350 hhds. and tierces. Refined goods supported their former rates; standard lumps fetched 66s. to 67s., and brown grocery 65s. to 65s. 6d. per cwt.

### ADVERTISEMENTS.

#### THE PEACE SOCIETY.

**A PUBLIC LECTURE** is intended to be delivered at the HALL OF COMMERCE, Threadneedle-street, on TUESDAY, November 10th, 1846, by Mr. HENRY CLAPP, Jun., of Lynn, Massachusetts, U.S., Editor of the *Lynn Pioneer*.  
SUBJECT:—The Spirit of War and the Spirit of Peace.  
TO COMMENCE AT EIGHT O'CLOCK.

**APSEY PELLATT and Co. (late Pellatt and Green)** respectfully inform the public that, at their manufactory, Holland-street, Blackfriars, they retail GLASS, China, and Earthenware, Chandeliers, Lustres, and every variety of English and Foreign Ornamental Vases, Tazas, &c. Their showrooms are equal to any in London, and their stock of the most superior and approved description. Foreign orders and outfits executed with despatch. N.B. No establishment in the City. Western Branch, 58, Baker-street, Portman-square.

**STOOPING of the SHOULDERS and CONTRACTION of the CHEST** are entirely prevented, and gently and effectually removed in youth and ladies and gentlemen, by the occasional use of the Improved Elastic Chest Expander, which is light, simple, easily employed outwardly or invisibly, without any uncomfortable constraint, or impediment to exercise. Sent, per post, by Mr. A. Binyon, sole manufacturer and proprietor, 40, Tavistock-street, Covent-garden, London, or full particulars on receiving a postage-stamp.

#### EMPLOYMENT.

**PERSONS** having a little time to spare are apprised that AGENTS continue to be APPOINTED in London and Country Towns by the EAST INDIA TEA COMPANY, for the SALE of their celebrated TEAS.

Offices, 9, Great St. Helen's-churchyard, Bishopsgate-street, London.

The teas are packed in leaden canisters from One Ounce to a Pound, with the price and weight marked on each packet, and but little trouble is occasioned by the sale. The only license required is 11s. per annum, and many during the last one-and-twenty years have realised considerable incomes by the agency, without one shilling let or loss.

Application to be made (if by letter, post free) as above.

### BRETT'S IMPROVED BRANDY, not Capsuled.

"There's that within which passeth show!" Equal to Foreign, as touching its quality; inferior to Foreign, as touching its price; but superior to every other spirit (whether British or Foreign), as touching its essential purity and salutary effect. Imperial Gallon, 18s. We also supply the Vineyard Proprietors' best brown Cognac at 21s., and exquisite old pale Champagne Brandy at 26s. the gallon. A sealed bottle of any denomination of genuine spirit may be had as a sample, and a single gallon or upwards will be forwarded to order.

HENRY BRETT and CO., Old Furnival's Inn, Holborn.

#### TO ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS, AND DECORATORS.

**STEPHENS'S LIQUID OAK, MAHOGANY, ROSE, and SATIN WOOD STAINS**, for staining various sorts of Inferior Woods, so as to give them the appearance and character of the more costly and ornamental kinds; also for reviving the more natural colour of Wood Carving and Panellings, and other ornamental Wood Work, when such has become faded from age or other causes.

IN THE BUILDING AND DECORATING CHURCHES, where it is desirable to give to the cheaper kind of Woods the appearance of antique Oak, or to make Deal assume the character of Oak Panelling, whereby the effect of the more costly may be produced by the use of a cheaper material, these Stains will be found more effective than any means hitherto employed.

IN OLD MANSIONS AND HALLS, where the Wood Carvings and Panellings have faded, the application of these Stains will be found to revive and bring back the rich natural colour, and which colour may be varied from the higher to the deeper shades of the most Antique Oak.

THE BIRCH WOOD, which has a fine natural grain, with little colour, is particularly suited to the application of these Stains; and the appearance which it assumes after staining is so near that of the natural wood, that it is only when the grain and colour of the latter is particularly fine that it is preferred. Beech, Birch, Elm, Ash, and other Woods, English and Foreign, receive the Stains and produce various imitations.

For the exposed Timbers of the inside of the ROOFS of CHURCHES, for which north country Timbers and Deals are generally used, by brushing them over with the Stain, which operation is very rapidly, and of course economically effected, the appearance of an oaken Roof will be produced. For colouring the backs of the seats, pews, the fronts of galleries, the pulpit, &c., it is equally advantageous.

Prepared by HENRY STEPHENS, and may be obtained at 54, Stamford-street; at the Office of the *Builder*, 2, York-street, Covent-garden; at Manchester, at Crake's Marble Works, Garrat-bridge, David-street; at Mr. Shackley's, Chemist, Peaseo-l-street, Windsor; at which places specimens of their application may be seen.

#### LIGHT.—CAMPINE, CANDLES.—Patent

CAMPINE, in sealed half-gallon cans, 4s. 9d. per gallon; Palmer's Patent Candles, 7½d. per lb., at WILLIAM S. BURTON'S (late Rippon and Burton's), 39, Oxford-street, corner of Newman-street, whose assortment of Campine, Argand, and Solar Lamps, and Palmer's Magnum and other Candlesticks, with all the latest improvements, and of the newest and most recherche patterns, is the largest in existence. All the seasonable novelties are now ready, and selling from 20 to 30 per cent. under any house with whom quality and style are considerations. The money returned for every article not approved of. Detailed Catalogues, with Engravings, sent (per post) free.

#### THE PERFECT SUBSTITUTE for SILVER.—

The high estimate formed by the public during the twelve years WILLIAM S. BURTON'S (late RIPPON and BURTON'S) chemically purified material has been before it (made into every useful and ornamental article usually made in silver, possessing, as it does, the characteristic purity and durability of silver), has called into existence the deleterious compounds of "Albata Plate," "Berlin Silver," and other so-called substitutes; they are at best but imitations of the genuine articles manufactured and sold only by him.

	Fiddle	Threaded	King's
Table Spoons and Forks, full Pattern.	12s. ....	28s. ....	30s. ....
size per dozen.....	12s. ....	28s. ....	30s. ....
Dessert ditto and ditto, ditto....	10s. ....	21s. ....	25s. ....
Tea ditto and ditto, ditto.....	5s. ....	11s. ....	12s. ....
Gravy ditto.....	3s. ....	6s. ....	7s. ....

**NICKEL-ELECTRO-PLATED.**—The REAL NICKEL SILVER, introduced and made only by WILLIAM S. BURTON (late RIPPON and BURTON'S), when plated by the patent process of Messrs. Elkington and Co., is, beyond all comparison, the very best article, next to sterling silver, that can be employed as such, either usefully or ornamentally. In the lengthened and increasing popularity of the material itself, and the high character of the method of plating, the public have a guarantee that the articles sold by W. S. Burton (and by him only) are, as it regards wear, immeasurably superior to what can be supplied at any other house, while by no possible test can they be distinguished from real silver.

	Fiddle	Thread.	King's
Teaspoons, per dozen.....	18s. ....	32s. ....	38s. ....
Dessert Forks ..	30s. ....	46s. ....	58s. ....
Dessert Spoons ..	30s. ....	52s. ....	62s. ....
Table Forks ..	40s. ....	68s. ....	75s. ....
Table Spoons ..	40s. ....	72s. ....	80s. ....

Tea and coffee sets, waiters, candlesticks, &c., at proportionate prices. All kinds of re-plating done by the patent process. Detailed catalogues, with engravings, as well as of every ironmongery article, sent (per post) free.

WILLIAM S. BURTON'S (late RIPPON and BURTON'S) Stock of general Furnishing Ironmongery is literally the largest in the world, and as no language can be employed to give a correct idea of its variety and extent, purchasers are invited to call and inspect it.—39, Oxford-street (corner of Newman-street).—Established in Wells-street, 1820.

### GEORGE AND JOHN DEANE'S WARE

HOUSES, SHOW-ROOMS, AND MANUFACTORIES,

Opening to the Monument,

46, KING WILLIAM-STREET, LONDON-BRIDGE.

#### CANDLE LAMPS FOR THE ENSUING SEASON.

GEORGE AND JOHN DEANE respectfully invite their friends to favour them immediately with a call at their Lamp Show-rooms. They have just received a most splendid stock of Candle Lamps, the very first that have issued from the artist's hands. They comprise a costly variety, some with porcelain pedestals, adorned with delicate and elaborate painting, mounted on rich ornate bases; others of tastefully cut glass, or papier maché, gorgeously embellished. These, with a most varied stock of cheaper and less ornate lamps, are all of the latest designs, and at the lowest possible prices.

#### THE PATENT GEM SPIRIT LAMP.

GEORGE AND JOHN DEANE earnestly invite attention to this beautiful application of scientific principle in the production of a pure and dazzling light. By a simple arrangement of three distinct air currents in combination with a particular position of the cone and button, a change is produced in the flame, the burning spirit is converted into gas, and the flame increased in size and brilliancy. The combustion being thus made perfect, the emission of smell and smoke is rendered impossible, and every objection to a spirit lamp removed.

**DEANE'S MEDIUM-SIZE GEM SPIRIT LAMP**, for Parlours, Libraries, &c.—This Lamp is intended for small apartments, in which the extreme brilliancy of the larger Gem Spirit Lamp was found to be inconvenient. The smaller burner of the Medium Lamp economizes the spirit, while it yields a light having all the required intensity.

Their carts are delivering the genuine Patent Campine, at the reduced prices, in all parts of town daily.

Deane's Lamps lent on hire at exceedingly moderate charges. Specimen Lamps are constantly burning in G. and J. Deane's Show-rooms, where every explanation is freely given. Lamp repairs are most expeditiously and cheaply effected.

GEORGE AND JOHN DEANE'S "B" CART Delivers Lamps, Lamp-Glasses, Lamp-Cottons and Oil, Patent Campine, Black Lead, Palmer's Metallic Wick Candles, Price's Belmont Candles, Mortars, &c., &c., by the Week, according to established London and suburban daily routes.

Their other Carts deliver goods express, within a few hours from receipt of order, in all parts of the Metropolis and its vicinity.

### SILVER SUPERSEDED, and those corrosive and injurious metals called Nickel and German Silver supplanted by the introduction of a new and perfectly matchless ALBATA PLATE.

C. WATSON (late Alderman), 41 and 42, Barbican, and 16, Norton-Folgate, aided by a person of Science in the amalgamation of metals, has succeeded in bringing to public notice the most beautiful article ever yet offered; possessing all the richness of silver in appearance—with all its durability and hardness—with its perfect sweetness in use—undergoing as it does a chemical process, by which all that is noxious in mixed metals is entirely extracted—resisting all acids—may be cleaned as silver—and is manufactured into every article for the table and sideboard.

#### ALBATA PLATE.

Albata Plate.	Good Fiddle.	Very Strong Fiddle.	Tareaded.	King's.
Table Spoons and Forks.....	s. d. 18 6 doz	s. d. 21 0 doz	s. d. 30 0 per doz	s. d. 35 0 per doz
Dessert Spoons and Forks.....	12 6 ..	16 6 ..	25 0 ..	28 0 ..
Tea Spoons.....	5 6 ..	8 0 ..	13 6 ..	13 6 ..
Salt Spoons.....	6 0 ..	12 0 gilt	18 0 ..	18 0 ..
Egg Spoons.....	7 0 ..	15 0 ..	13 6 gilt 24s	13 6 gilt 24s
Mustard Spoons.....	6 0 ..	12 0 ..	13 6 ..	13 6 ..
Gravy Spoons.....	3 6 ea	4 6 ea	7 6 each	7 6 each
Sauce Ladles.....	3 6 pair	4 6 pair	7 6 pair	7 6 pair
Soup Ladles.....	6 6 ..	8 0 ..	11 0 ..	12 0 ..
Sugar Sifters.....	3 6 ea	5 0 ..	5 0 each	5 6 each
Sugar Tongs.....	1 3 pair	1 9 pair	3 0 pair	3 0 pair
Fish Knives.....	5 6 ea	8 6 ea	12 6 each	10 6 each
Butter Knives.....	1 9 ..	2 0 ..	2 0 ..	2 0 ..

Skewers.....Fiddle, 4d. an inch; Kings and Threaded, 6d.

	Octagon Handles.	Threaded.	King's.
Table Knives, with Albata Plate Handles, and Warranted Steel Blades.....	s. d. 23 6 per doz	s. d. 25 0 per doz	s. d. 25 0 per doz
Dessert ditto, to match.....	18 6 pr pair	18 6 pr pair	19 6 pr pair
Carver and Fork.....	8 6	8 6	8 6

C. WATSON begs the public will understand that this metal is peculiarly his own, and that silver is not more different from gold than his metal is from all others. On its intrinsic merit alone he wishes it to be tested; and, from the daily increasing eulogiums he receives, he is convinced that nothing can prevent its becoming an article of universal wear.

Ivory Table Knives, 11s. per dozen; dessert, 9s.; Carvers, 3s. 6d. per pair.

3½-inch handsome Balance-handle Table Knives, 18s. per dozen; dessert, 14s.; Carvers, 6s. 6d. per pair.

4-inch Balance-handle Table Knives, largest and best made, 20s. per dozen; dessert, 16s.; Carvers, 7s. 6d. per pair.

Ditto, with Watson's Albata Plate handles, equal to silver, 20s. 6d. per dozen; dessert, 18s.; Carvers, 8s. 6d. per pair.

Forks half the price of the above.

**FRUIT DESSERT KNIVES**, with FRENCH FORKS, of C. WATSON'S NEW ALBATA PLATE (which is so rapidly superseding silver), in sets of twenty-four pieces, with ivory handles, 45s.; carved ivory handles, 50s.; Albert pattern handles, 50s.; if in mahogany cases, 16s. extra. The Establishments of C. Watson have ranked pre-eminent for fifty years for their superior Table Cutlery, the whole of which is marked with his name and address, and subject to exchange if not approved of.

**THREE PAPIER MACHE TEA-TRAYS**, 35s.; a set of three Gothic-shape ditto (including the largest size) for 35s.; three Gothic-shape japanned ditto, 25s.; three Sandwich-shape ditto, 15s.; and every article in Furnishing Hardware unusually low. Quality is here the primary consideration; hence their uninterrupted success for fifty years, and their present celebrity, as the best and most extensive Furnishing Warehouses in London.

C. WATSON'S handsomely illuminated Catalogue and Price Current is published, and families who regard economy and elegance should possess themselves of this useful book, which may be had Gratis and Post Free from the above Address.

### TO LADIES.—CAUTION.—DELCROIX'S KALYDOR for the COMPLEXION.

LYDOR for the COMPLEXION, surpassing all others for preserving and beautifying the skin, prepared for the use of her Majesty the Queen and her Majesty the Queen Dowager, by special command, and protected by letters patent, the label bearing the royal arms surmounted by the Prince of Wales' plume, elegantly embossed. Cet essentiel parait, for the ladies' toilet, completely removes tan, pimples, and all cutaneous eruptions. It is imperative on purchasers to ask for "Delcroix's Kalydor for the Complexion," as spurious compounds, for the sake of gain, are sold by unprincipled shopkeepers, composed of mineral astringents, utterly ruinous to the complexion, and by their repellent action endangering health. Messrs. Delcroix cannot insure any article bearing their name to be genuine, unless their Chancery protection label be also affixed, with their signatures and address, 158, New Bond-street, London.

#### ROYAL NURSERY.

Inexperienced mothers and nurses often pay too little regard to the hair of infants and young children, as the majority of beautifully flowing locks or bald heads in after years is to be traced from the earliest period, the seeds of strength or weakness being laid in the nursery.

#### DELCROIX'S MACASSAR OIL.

is celebrated for its genial and nourishing qualities, in producing and sustaining the growth of the hair, and of unfailing efficacy (when applied according to the directions) during the tender years of infancy and childhood; so that no nursery, where personal advantages are considered important, should be without it.

Delcroix's Macassar Oil, imported under the sanction of the "Lords of the Treasury," for the use of her most gracious Majesty, and their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, &c., is protected by two elegantly-executed correct likenesses, in embossed medallions, of her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, with the signature and address of the Proprietors.

The unparalleled success of Delcroix's Macassar Oil as a specific for restoring, preserving, and beautifying the human hair, is too well known and appreciated to need comment. The very facts of the high and distinguished patronage it enjoys, its general use in all countries, together with the numerous testimonies constantly received in its favour, are authorities which stamp its superior excellence and title over all attempts of a similar nature.

#### DELCROIX AND CO.'S ROYAL BOUQUETS.

"Tis hard to say what scent is uppermost;  
Nor this part musk or civet can we call,  
Or amber, but a rich result of all."

Delcroix and Co.'s Royal Bouquets—"le plus joli cadeau" of the season, are composed of the most delicate and luxurious perfumes, and from their ambrosial fragrance seem like "a thousand rich posies," diffusing "sweet smelling odours," truly exhilarating at balls, routs, and fashionable assemblies. The lovers of elegant Perfumes are solicited to call at 158, New Bond-street, and try Delcroix and Co.'s Royal Bouquets on their handkerchiefs, for which purposes bottles are always open free, viz.:—Bouquet de la Reine Victoria, Bouquet du Prince Albert, Bouquet des Noces Royales, Bouquet de la Princesse Royale, Bouquet Royal Adelaide, Bouquet du Roi George IV., &c., &c.

#### DELCROIX AND CO.'S NEW PERFUMES

are the "Prince of Wales's Bouquet," and the "Bouquet Princesse Alice." The former being a combination of the fragrance of the most delicious flowers, in which the flavour of the moss-rose bears the most conspicuous part, while the latter imparts the true essence of the modest "Lily of the Valley." These perfumes are colourless, and will not soil the most delicate handkerchief.—Price, 3s. 6d., 5s. 6d., and 10s. 6d. per bottle.

#### FASHIONABLE PERFUMES

of all kinds. The French imported from their Establishment at Grasse, in the south of France, superior to everything to be obtained in Paris.

SOAPS, the largest variety of any house in the world, including all the most recherche flavours.



**FINSBURY ECONOMIC BUILDING SOCIETY,**  
Established (according to the provisions of the 6th and 7th Wm. IV. cap. 32) to enable its members to purchase Freehold or Leasehold property.

Shares (limited to 600), £100 each.  
Subscription, 1s. 6d. per Week. Entrance, 2s. per Share.  
Office of the Society—5, West-place, Islington-green.

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Benjamin Dixon, Esq., 7, Lordship-terrace, Stoke Newington.

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The distinguishing features of this Society are these:—No bidding for Shares. No Interest charged on Money Advanced. No Redemption Fee. No Fine on Withdrawal. The whole of the Subscriptions returned to the Members. The holder of two Shares is entitled to an advance of £200, without discount. Larger sums are advanced, without interest, at a discount not exceeding 10 per cent.

This Society offers peculiar advantages for the redemption of mortgages, as well as every facility for building, or purchasing at public auction. The Directors invite special attention to the fact stated in the Prospectus, that while an advance of £200 from societies of the ordinary character will cost a Member upwards of £100, the same amount can be obtained from this for Three Guineas!

Prospectuses can be obtained at the offices of the *Nonconformist*, *National Morning Advertiser*, and *Patriot*. Copies of the Rules (price 6d.) may be had of the Directors or Secretary; or will be sent by post, on the receipt of eight postage stamps.

A PUBLIC MEETING, to explain the principles of the Society, and to enrol Members, will be held at the Office this Evening, November 4, 1846, at Eight o'Clock precisely, when the Second Monthly Subscription will be due. All persons entering on or before that evening will be included in the appropriation to be made on the following meeting night.

**BRITANNIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,**  
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Complete Security afforded to the Assured by means of an ample subscribed capital, and the large fund accumulated from the premiums on upwards of 6,000 Policies.  
Half the amount only of the annual premium required during the first five years, the remaining half premiums being paid out of the profits, which, after five years, will be annually divided among the Assured.

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The lowest rates consistent with security to the Assured.  
An increasing scale of premiums peculiarly adapted to cases where assurances are effected for the purpose of securing Loans or Debts.  
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35	1 8 6	2 17 0	35	1 4 11	2 9 10
40	1 13 3	3 6 6	40	1 9 2	2 19 4
45	1 19 6	3 19 0	45	1 14 10	3 9 8
50	2 7 9	4 15 6	50	2 2 6	4 5 0
55	2 18 10	5 17 8	55	2 12 9	5 5 6

PETER MORRISON.

**THE VENTILATING BONNET AND CAP PRE**  
SERVER, registered 6 and 7 Vict. cap. 65.—Wearers of Bonnets of all ages, this is a subject which addresses itself to you. Every lady must be anxious to avoid soiling with hair-oil, dust, or perspiration, either bonnet or cap. Bonnets so soiled will not dye without leaving a stain. Every lady should furnish herself and daughters with one of these useful articles. It is not made of oil-silk; every lady knows the evil of oil-silk. It weighs less than a quarter of an ounce; is worn loose as a cap; is made up of all colours, to correspond with the colour of the bonnet-lining, and is applicable to the gauze, silk, or straw bonnet; to the Autumn and Winter season, as well as Spring and Summer.—To be had of all Drapers, Milliners, &c., and of the sole Manufacturer, No. 2, Beresford-terrace, Walworth, London. Price One Shilling each, or thirteen postage-stamps. Retail Agents wanted for the country. Ladies not being able to procure the Ventilating Bonnet and Cap Preserver, will please address the Manufacturer as above.

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KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES are free from every deleterious ingredient; they may, therefore, be taken at all times by the most delicate female and by the youngest child; while the Public Speaker and the Professional Singer will find them invaluable in allaying the hoarseness and irritation incidental to vocal exertion, and consequently a powerful auxiliary in the production of melodious enunciation.

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#### RECENT TESTIMONIAL.

DEAR SIR,—Having been for a considerable time during the winter afflicted with a violent cough, particularly at lying down in bed, which continued for several hours incessantly; and after trying many medicines without the slightest effect, I was induced to try your lozenges; and by taking about half a box of them in less than twenty-four hours, the cough entirely left me, and I have been perfectly free from it ever since.

I am, dear Sir, yours very respectfully,  
JAMES ELLIS,  
9, Claremont-terrace, Pentonville,  
Feb. 17, 1845.  
(Late Proprietor of the Chapter Coffee-house, St. Paul's).

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Henry Rutt, Esq.  
B. F. Smith, Esq.  
Joshua Wilson, Esq.

In order to encourage this important undertaking, the foregoing gentlemen have consented to act as Trustees; and it is presumed their names will be a sufficient guarantee that the Chapel is urgently required, that the situation is unexceptionable, and that the property will be legally secured to the use of the Congregational Denomination. This district was, until quite lately, occupied as a market-garden and fields; but it is now covered with a large new town, and the buildings are still rapidly multiplying on every side.

It is hoped that the wealthy members of the Denomination will come forward with liberal donations to aid this effort, which was commenced by the small Independent Church in Phillips-street, Kingsland-road, under the pastoral care of the Rev. Clement Dukes, A.M. Subscriptions will be thankfully received by the Rev. C. Dukes, 5, De Beauvoir-square, Kingsland; and by any of the Trustees; or they may be paid into the Bank of Mr. Roger Cunliffe, Bucklersbury, to the credit of the Trustees of Dalston Chapel.

It would also materially help the good cause, if congregations would aid the Building Fund by a collection. This has been done by the Churches at Clapton Chapel, and at the Old Gravel-pit Meeting-house at Hackney, and is promised at Dr. Burder's and Rev. T. Aveling's.

The Chapel is intended to seat 1,000 persons, with good School-rooms.

The case has the cordial recommendation of the following Ministers:—

Rev. Dr. Reed, — Campbell, — Burder, — Pye Smith, — Henderson, Rev. Robert Phillip, — J. Davies,	Rev. T. Aveling, — E. Mannering, — A. Wells, — J. Jefferson, — T. Lewis, — J. Yockney, — C. Gilbert,
--	--

and of the Hackney and Clapton Congregational Union.

Subscriptions already announced:—

£ s. d.	£ s. d.
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Ditto for schools..... 50 0 0	B. Dixon..... 2 2 0
Joshua Wilson..... 30 0 0	Miss Bibbins..... 2 0 0
John Morley, jun. .... 15 0 0	J. Duthoit..... 2 0 0
Ditto for schools..... 10 0 0	C. Burrows..... 2 0 0
S. P. Arnold..... 20 0 0	John Proctor..... 2 0 0
Samuel Morley..... 25 0 0	T. Piper..... 2 0 0
J. R. Mills..... 15 0 0	Jos. Davis..... 2 2 0
Benjamin Smith..... 10 0 0	J. C. Dexter..... 2 2 0
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B. F. Smith..... 10 0 0	Jonathan Lees..... 2 0 0
Ditto for schools..... 10 0 0	Mrs. Freeland..... 2 0 0
Henry Rutt..... 25 0 0	Rev. John Clayton..... 1 0 0
Ditto for schools..... 20 0 0	— T. Lewis..... 1 0 0
H. G. Ohry..... 6 0 0	— John Yockney..... 1 0 0
Ditto for schools..... 15 0 0	— G. Wilkins..... 1 0 0
Rev. Dr. Burder..... 5 0 0	— G. Wright..... 1 0 0
Ditto for schools..... 20 0 0	— W. Wall..... 1 0 0
W. Edgar..... 20 0 0	— R. Littler..... 1 0 0
Miss M. Rutt..... 10 0 0	— Caleb Morris..... 1 0 0
Ditto for schools..... 10 0 0	— John Burnett..... 1 0 0
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Roger Cunliffe..... 20 0 0	Mrs. Proctor..... 1 0 0
W. Dudley..... 13 0 0	Miss Proctor..... 1 0 0
J. Cheap..... 10 0 0	W. Leavers..... 1 0 0
H. Appleton..... 10 0 0	J. Lewin..... 1 0 0
Thomas Smart..... 10 0 0	G. Marten..... 1 1 0
W. Loddiges, for schools..... 5 0 0	Robert Garrett..... 1 1 0
Miss E. Rutt..... 5 0 0	H. Bateman..... 1 1 0
Ditto for schools..... 5 0 0	W. Emmerson..... 1 0 0
Miss A. Rutt..... 5 0 0	Thos. Spalding..... 1 0 0
Ditto for schools..... 5 0 0	J. Clark..... 1 0 0
Rev. Alg. Wells..... 5 0 0	S. Newbald..... 1 0 0
Ditto, by collection at Chapel..... 92 9 0	B. A. Newbald..... 1 0 0
Collection at Old Gravel-pit Meeting..... 25 13 2	J. Burnell..... 1 0 0
F. Clark..... 5 0 0	Benjamin Davis..... 1 0 0
E. Baugh..... 5 0 0	J. Trego..... 1 0 0
Rev. T. Aveling..... 5 0 0	J. Hall..... 1 0 0
Eus. Smith..... 5 0 0	E. Padmore..... 1 0 0
J. Scrutton..... 5 0 0	E. Wall..... 1 0 0
J. Carter..... 5 0 0	A. Wylie..... 1 0 0
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Ditto for schools..... 5 0 0	P. S. Boulton..... 1 0 0
W. Tozer..... 5 0 0	Ditto for schools..... 10 10 0
Ditto for schools..... 5 0 0	Mrs. Holdsworth..... 1 0 0
— Reid..... 5 0 0	Mrs. Lewis..... 1 0 0
Rev. M. Jeula..... 2 0 0	Ditto for schools..... 5 0 0
	J. Westcott..... 1 0 0
	S. Figgis..... 1 1 0

**NATIONAL ANTI-POOR-LAW PROVIDENT and BENEVOLENT UNION.**—A PUBLIC MEETING to promote the objects of this Institution will be held at the LONDON TAVERN, on THURSDAY, 5th November next, at which the Right Hon. the LORD MAYOR will preside. The Chair to be taken at One o'Clock precisely. In the meantime any communication in writing may be made to B. B. Cabbell, Esq., M.P., F.R.S.; and after the 28th inst. a Committee will be formed, to meet in Mr. Cabbell's Chambers, 1, Brick-court, Temple, to arrange the proceedings, &c.

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For Orphans under Eight Years of Age, without distinction of Sex, Place, or Religious Connexion.

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JOSEPH TRITTON, Treasurer.  
ANDREW REED, D.D., Sub-Treasurer.  
JAMES SHERMAN, Hon. Secretary.

Office, 32, Poultry.

**COUNTRY DRAPERS and TAILORS** can be supplied with every article they require for the Autumn Trade at BARTRUM, HARVEY, and CO.'S Woollen, Manchester, and Trimming Warehouses, 73, 74, and 75, Holborn-bridge, bottom of Holborn-hill.

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**THIS DELIGHTFUL LIQUEUR** stands pre-eminent as a finished specimen of what Punch should be. It is in a high state of concentration; and when diluted, presents to the connoisseur, in tangible reality, that which before existed but in imagination.

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In order more effectually to protect the quality, and to present them to the consumer in a convenient form, these Liqueurs are bottled, sealed, and labelled by the Distillers.

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Also may be had,  
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TO MINISTERS AND CONGREGATIONS,  
**THE INCREASED DEMAND for the HYMN-BOOK** has led the Publishers to make a FURTHER and considerable REDUCTION in the price.

Specimen pages of the various Editions, with all particulars, will be forwarded, free of expense, by

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**THE REJECTED CASES; with a Letter to**  
THOMAS WAKLEY, Esq., M.P., on the Science of Homoeopathy. Price 3s. 6d. By JOHN EPPS, M.D.

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The Cases contained in this book, and refused insertion in the "Lancet," are:—Case I. A Patient, Bed-ridden for Thirteen Years, and dismissed incurable from St. Bartholomew's Hospital, cured. Case II. An Abdominal Tumour, declared incurable, removed by homoeopathic means. Case III. A case in which a farthing was swallowed, and discharged a month and a day after the date on which it was swallowed; and Case IV. A case of Coma, approaching to, and considered as, Apoplexy, treated with complete success.

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**HALSE'S LETTERS on MEDICAL GALVANISM.**—Mr. W. H. HALSE, the Professor of Medical Galvanism, of Brompton, is now ready to receive patients at 44, FINSBURY-CIRCUS, Finsbury-square. His new Pamphlet contains his Letters on Medical Galvanism, which any invalid may have, post free, by sending him two postage stamps. Every invalid should send for this pamphlet; its contents will convince the most sceptical of the all but miraculous effects of Galvanism, when applied by a scientific operator. All letters to be addressed to 44, Finsbury-circus, Finsbury-square.

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"HALSE'S PORTABLE GALVANIC APPARATUS.—Mr. Halse, the medical galvanist, has lately explained to us the principle of his Galvanic apparatus, and has given us an opportunity of seeing it in action. We were astonished to find how perfectly he had his large batteries under control. We really think, however, that the method of regulating the power in his portable apparatuses is superior to that used for the government of his larger description. Nothing appears to be wanting in the former; their simplicity is such, that we should conceive it impossible that any person could have the least difficulty in using them."—*Court Journal*.

**GALVANISM.**—Extract from the *Satirist*.—"Medicus.—We would recommend Mr. Halse. His practice as a medical galvanist is very extensive, particularly amongst the aristocracy. We have ourselves tested his galvanic skill, and the result has convinced us that galvanism is of astonishing efficacy in cases of indigestion. The sensation, far from being unpleasant, is really pleasurable. We, of course, confine our observations to Mr. Halse's method of applying galvanism; he stands alone as a medical galvanist."—[Notice to correspondents.]

**GALVANISM.**—"The application of galvanism as a medical agent appears to be all the rage in the metropolis. Its professors have played the very deuce with the cold-water doctors, for the galvanists pretend to accomplish fully as much as the hydropathists, and as the cold-water treatment is without doubt a very disagreeable one, whilst the galvanic treatment has nothing disagreeable about it, patients now naturally resort to the latter. Mr. W. H. Halse, of Brompton, may be considered the leader in this new branch of medical science. If galvanism be as powerful an agent as it is pretended to be, the thanks of the invalid public are due to Mr. Halse, and to him alone, for it; for, without his extraordinary improvements in the galvanic apparatus, the application of galvanism would be worse than useless. That Mr. Halse ranks high as a medical galvanist is evident from the fact that the most eminent physicians of the metropolis invariably recommend their patients to him, when they think galvanism will be of service."—*Morning Chronicle*.

**GALVANISM.**—"Our readers may have noticed several extracts we have given from Mr. Halse's Pamphlet on Medical Galvanism. We have reason to believe that every case stated in that pamphlet is perfectly true, wonderful as they certainly are; for, a short time since, we called on Mr. Halse, and were introduced by him to a gentleman who was undergoing the operation. The patient informed us that it was not at all an unpleasant sensation; indeed, we felt it ourselves, and there was not the least unpleasantness about it. This gentleman's case was paralysis, and he declared to us, that before he came to Mr. Halse, one leg had withered away to a mere skeleton, 'but now,' said he, 'you perceive it is both stout and healthy.' Such, indeed, was the case."—*Shipping and Mercantile Gazette*.

**GALVANISM.**—"The science of galvanism appears to be now brought to great perfection, for we are given to understand that it can be administered to mere infants, without producing the least inconvenience to them. Mr. Halse, of Brompton, is the gentleman to whom the public are indebted for this improvement in the Galvanic Apparatus; in short, Mr. Halse may be considered the medical galvanist of the metropolis. Like most other men of talent, however, he has opponents and imitators; but what reasonable person, who feels desirous of trying the remedial powers of Galvanism, would think of resorting to any imitator, when Mr. Halse can himself be applied to."—*Weekly Chronicle*.

**GALVANISM.**—"We hold it a positive duty to call attention to the extraordinary cures lately effected by Mr. Halse, of Brompton, London, by the means of Galvanism. A detail of these may be seen in a clever pamphlet on the subject, lately published by the practitioner himself; but we are enabled to corroborate the most essential part of these statements by the fact of having ourselves undergone the operations, the process of which is no way disagreeable, while the effect is equally astonishing and complete. In asthma, more especially, the powers of galvanism, properly applied, are wonderful."—*Court Journal*.



## BRITISH ANTI-STATE-CHURCH ASSOCIATION.

A PUBLIC MEETING of the Members and Friends of this Association will be held at the LONDON TAVERN, Bishopsgate-street, TO-MORROW (THURSDAY) EVENING next, Nov. 5th, at Half-past Six o'clock.

Dr. THOMAS PRICE in the Chair.

The following Ministers and Gentlemen have been invited, and most of them have engaged to address the meeting:—Rev. J. P. Mursell, Leicester; Rev. J. Waddington, London; Rev. J. Burnet, Camberwell; Rev. W. Brock, Norwich; R. Norris, Esq., Bristol; Rev. W. M'Kerrow, Manchester; Rev. S. T. Porter, Darwen; Edward Miall, Esq., London; and Rev. Dr. Cox, Hackney. The presence of Ladies is earnestly requested. Offices, 12, Warwick-square, Paternoster-row.

## YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

CHAIRMAN OF COMMITTEE.

R. C. L. Bevan, Esq.

TREASURER.

George Hitchcock, Esq.

The COMMITTEE beg to announce that the SECOND ANNUAL MEETING of the Members and Friends of the Society will be held (D. V.) at the FREEMASONS' HALL, Great Queen-street, on THURSDAY EVENING, November 5th, 1836.

The Right Hon. Lord ROBERT GROSVENOR, M.P., will preside.

The Right Hon. Lord Ashley, the Hon. and Rev. B. W. Noel, M.A.; the Revs. Thomas Mortimer, B.D., James Dixon, D.D., Samuel Martin, Andrew Reed, D.D., and other gentlemen, are expected to take part in the proceedings.

Refreshments at Half-past Six o'clock.

The attendance of any interested in the moral improvement of young men is earnestly solicited.

Tickets of admission, 1s. 6d. each, may be had at Messrs. Nisbet and Co.'s; Messrs. Aylott and Co., 8, Paternoster-row; and at the Offices of the Association.

T. H. TARTLTON, Secretary.

Offices, 14, Serjeant's-inn, Fleet-street.

## PUBLICATIONS OF

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This day is published, demy 8vo, price 2s. 6d.,

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## CONGREGATIONAL ALMANACK FOR 1847; AND CONGREGATIONAL YEAR-BOOK FOR 1846.

Particular attention is requested to the announcement of these two publications:—

The ALMANACK or CALENDAR, hitherto published at a Shilling, will be reduced to Sixpence. Among other omissions necessary to effect this reduction of price, the insertion of documents of the Union, and of general lists of the churches, will be discontinued; but every effort will be made to render it a useful and an interesting Annual Religious Directory. It will contain complete lists of public religious and benevolent societies; of their officers, and of the names and address of their officers; the dates, places, &c., of all fixed meetings of such societies; full information respecting the Independent churches, societies, and services in London; condensed statistical accounts of the Baptist, Presbyterian, Wesleyan, and other denominations; and similar information respecting various Continental bodies of Evangelical Christians. It is hoped that this Manual will thus become a most useful guide to the religious world in this period of its varied and extended activities.

Published by JACKSON and WALFORD, 18, St. Paul's-churchyard, on the 20th of November, 1846.

The YEAR-BOOK is now first commenced. It is intended to supersede the publication of Reports by the Congregational Union, and will therefore contain all the matter hitherto given in them, with the addition of the completest attainable lists of the churches and their pastors; of chapels opened; of the removals, first settlements, and ordinations of ministers; of ministers deceased during the year, with short biographical notices; also brief records of the missions and colleges of the Independents, and of all important proceedings of their Provincial Associations. The Calendar is intended to give information for annual use—the Year-book to embody historical records. It will therefore be printed in octavo form, suitable to be bound up for preservation. As the Union will no longer give two reports annually, this Year-book will be sold at the lowest rate possible.

The First Number, for 1846, will be published on the 1st of February, 1847, by JACKSON and WALFORD, and may be procured, with the monthly periodicals, through any bookseller.

N.B.—Secretaries of Associations, and other brethren, are most earnestly requested to forward, addressed to the Rev. J. Blackburn, Congregational Library, Blomfield-street, London, accurate and complete lists and statements on any of the subjects intended for insertion in either of these Publications.

## THE FOLLOWING WORKS

are published by

G. VIRTUE, and sold by ARTHUR HALL and CO.,

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